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DAILY REPORT

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ABE COMMENTS ON SRV REACTION TO KAMPUCHEA PLAN

OW251127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe described as "regrettable" Wednesday a Vietnamese newspaper's criticism of his recently proposed Kampuchean peace plan, but he said he wanted to wait further for an official Vietnamese Government reaction. Abe was speaking before the special House of Councillors committee on problems concerning Okinawa and the northern territories.

An opposition dietman had asked him his feelings about the criticisms, in NHAN DAN, the official daily newspaper of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Abe also said he would like to hold talks with the Vietnamese in order to bring his proposals into effect. Abe put forward his three-point peace plan on July 12 in Jakarta, Indonesia, at a plenary session of the expanded Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers meeting. He called for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, general elections there and grants of economic and technical aid.

DPRK SEIZES THREE FISHING BOATS, ARRESTS CREW

OW251149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Fukuoka, July 25 KYODO -- North Korea has seized three Japanese fishing boats and their 20 crew members after they were found fishing for squid 220 kilometers off the North Korean coast, according to reports reaching the Maritime Safety Agency here Wednesday evening. The boats are the 79.98-ton No 17, Kairyo-Maru the 93.2-ton No 38 Kirishima-Maru and the 81.57-ton No 38, Seiho-Maru all from Fukuoka.

According to reports, North Korean soldiers armed with automatic weapons boarded the ships shortly after noon on Wednesday and arrested the crews. The ships left Fukuoka on June 17. At the time of the arrests more than 10 boats were fishing in the area.

EMPEROR SAID TO AVOID POLITICS IN CHON MEETING

OW260425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito will adhere strictly to his constitutional role as Japan's monarch when he meets South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan during his September visit to Japan, a senior government official said Thursday. The remarks, made by a senior official of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau at a Diet testimony, implied the emperor would stay away from politically sensitive issues during his encounter with Chon.

Chon will be the first South Korean head of state to visit Japan, and there have been intense speculation whether the emperor may take the occasion to apologize for Japan's colonial rule of Korea. Korea was ruled as a Japanese colony between 1910 and 1945.

"We are convinced that the emperor will not say anything that goes against the spirit of the Constitution," Masamichi Maeda, head of the First Directorate of the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, told the House of Councillors' Judicial Affairs Committee.

Maeda, answering a query from a socialist Diet member on the emperor-Chon meeting, said the emperor "had been mindful" of avoiding discussion of state affairs when meeting foreign dignitaries. "We think the emperor will show similar considerations" in his meeting with the South Korean President, Maeda said. Under Japan's postwar Constitution, the emperor acts solely as the "symbol of state," and is stripped of all government powers.

Kumao Terada, the Socialist committee member who raised the emperor-Chon question, noted Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had already apologized to South Koreans on Japan's colonial rule during his South Korea trip in January last year and suggested it would be "a mistake" for Hirohito to go beyond in what Nakasone had done as the head of government.

MEXICO AGREES TO PROMOTE JOINT VENTURES

OW251105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- Japan and Mexico agreed to further promote investment and joint ventures in Mexico in electronics, petrochemical and capital goods during three days of high-level talks that ended Wednesday, officials said. During the ninth meeting of the Japan-Mexico joint economic committee, the two countries also decided to step up joint projects, particularly steel, said Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, vice secretary of external relations in the Foreign Ministry.

Other notable achievements of the Tokyo meeting, the Mexican official said, included a mutual pledge to assist each other with "a long-term vision," expand two-way trade and enhance orientations of economical exchanges.

On a broader front, Navarrete said at a news conference Japan and Mexico shared the view that multilateral cooperation is called for to revitalize the world economy, which will also benefit both countries in trade, industry, finance and other fields.

Mitsuro Donowaki, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Latin American and Caribbean Affairs Bureau, said the joint committee conference, the first in three years, was very useful in that it took place at a time when the Mexican economy was on a gradual recovery path. In this respect, Navarrete, the chief Mexican delegate, pointed out Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's trip to Mexico City in September is "a new and important episode" in the annals of Japan-Mexico relations. His visit "is an extremely ideal opportunity for both countries to strengthen our political dialogue under the current global situation," the Mexican vice secretary added. When asked about high U.S. interest rates, Navarrete replied that they have had adverse effect on trade and should be corrected.

STEEL EXPORTS DECLINE FOR THIRD MONTH RUNNING

OW250959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- Japan's steel exports fell 5.1 percent in June from a year before to 2.67 million metric tons for the third straight monthly decline, industry figures showed Wednesday. But exports to the U.S. remained brisk, surging 20.7 percent to 547,000 tons, one-fifth of the June total, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said. Global exports in the first half of 1984 totaled 15.52 million tons, up 4.8 percent from a year earlier. The price of steel shipped abroad in June averaged 449 dollars per ton, up 3 dollars from May. Meanwhile, Japan imported 415,915 tons of steel in June, down 1.2 percent from a year before. Imports in the first half rose 53.3 percent to 3.16 million tons.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY IN SOUTH

SK260140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 24 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 25 July article: "Turning South Korea Into a Nuclear Base Is a Product of the U.S. Imperialists' Korean Strategy"]

[Text] Some time ago, a South Korean magazine expressed concern about the possibility that the Korean peninsula may be turned into a site of nuclear war, noting this concern is based on the fact that South Korea is being turned into a U.S. nuclear base. This is an indictment of the U.S. imperialists who are hastening the likelihood of a nuclear war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Because of the U.S. maneuvers for aggression and war, South Korea has been reduced to a powder magazine filled with weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. A very dangerous situation in which a new war can break out at any moment is being created in our country.

During a recent confab with the puppets, the U.S. ringleaders of war said that there is no change in the U.S. policy of offering nuclear umbrella protection to South Korea and that a more modernized nuclear umbrella will be offered continuously for protection in the future. The U.S. maneuvers to reinforce nuclear forces in South Korea have become more evident after this remark was put into practice. According to official announcements in U.S. and South Korean publications, the U.S. imperialists have deployed numerous tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea and laid recently-developed nuclear mines along the DMZ south of the Military Demarcation Line.

An Austrian paper noted that the U.S. imperialists have already dragged 56 neutron bombs and numerous neutron shells into South Korea. As for neutron weapons, they are called weapons of the devil; even U.S. allies oppose the deployment of these weapons in their countries.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists hastened the production of neutron weapons, saying that these weapons are effective in Korea. The fact that neutron weapons are being dragged into South Korea is something we should not overlook.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to bring B-52 strategic bombers into South Korea from Guam and to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles -- medium-range missiles -- there. As is known, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are being deployed in South Korea. This quantity is half of the U.S. nuclear weapons in the Far East. If medium-range missiles are deployed in South Korea, it will be reduced to a position as the U.S. imperialists' general nuclear magazine.

Why do the U.S. imperialists intend to deploy medium-range missiles, whose range extends far beyond the boundaries of Korea, and even strategic fighter-bombers in South Korea, raving about offering the protection of a modernized nuclear umbrella? This is because the U.S. imperialists want to use South Korea as a forward nuclear base to invade the northern half of the republic and other Asian countries.

The U.S. imperialists attach great importance to the Korean peninsula in order to achieve their ambition to dominate the world. This is shown by the fact that the Reagan government designated South Korea as being in the forefront of U.S. strategy and a strategic stronghold corresponding to a first-class zone, an area where nuclear weapons could be used.

The alarming move of the U.S. imperialists, who put forth the line attaching great importance to Korea, is being shown in other aspects.

The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the chief of staff of the U.S. Army, and the commander of the U.S. Army Strategic Command -- which is known as the most important post among the 15 major commands in the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces -- are all former commanders of U.S. Forces in South Korea. The fact that the post of the commander of U.S. Forces in South Korea is the most advantageous course for winning promotion in the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces reflects the U.S. policy of attaching great importance to Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to provoke a nuclear war by using South Korea as a forward base, to occupy all of Korea and to expand their supremacy over Asia. Such maneuvers are clearly shown by the fact that they have completed the plan for nuclear war and are waging war exercise rackets to put this plan into practice.

As has been exposed, the U.S. imperialists have worked out a plan for a 3-day war envisaging preemptive nuclear attack and every year stage the "Team Spirit" war exercises with the puppets to perfect this plan. World public opinion interprets these war exercises as a nuclear test-war and preliminary nuclear war.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' adventurous and aggressive maneuvers, the Korean peninsula today has been turned into an area where the danger of nuclear war is greater than in any other part of the world. If the U.S. imperialists provoke a nuclear war in Korea, our people could not avoid nuclear calamity. The U.S. imperialists rave as if they will protect South Korea with a nuclear umbrella. This is, however, a sophistry designed to conceal their criminal aim to make the Korean people the sacrifice of a nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will easily extend beyond the boundaries of Korea and the world's people could not avoid nuclear calamity. Our people do not want to see the land of the fatherland turned into the site of thermonuclear war. The U.S. imperialists should realize that they will not be safe if they provoke a nuclear war.

Preventing the danger of war in Korea and achieving peace and peaceful reunification are urgent issues. To achieve this, the tripartite talks which we proposed should be realized. The United States should abandon its anachronistic nuclear war maneuvers and give our proposal serious consideration.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK251051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- The Liaison Committee of the Pacific Region for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement on July 13 expressing solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The statement strongly demanded the pullout of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and said:

Considering that the U.S. shipment of large quantity of nuclear weapons into South Korea is a dangerous act threatening peace in this area and world peace, we pungently denounce it. We will more energetically wage a solidarity movement on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

FOREIGN MEDIA ON ANTI-U.S. JOINT STRUGGLE MONTH

SK252157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Mass media of socialist countries published articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT July 2 in an article said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys full support of all the socialist countries in the struggle against the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and that fraternal support to the Korean people was reaffirmed during the visit of respected Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria and other socialist countries. Another Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA July 3 in an article denounced the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP June 29 in an editorial article castigated the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their schemings to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD July 4 carried an article entitled "The United States Must Take Its Dark Tentacles Off Korea." Another Mongolian paper ZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN June 27 stressed that the Mongolian People's Republic would as always fully support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for guaranteeing peace and security in the Korean peninsula and Asia. Accounts of solidarity meetings with the Korean people which were held in different parts of Mongolia were given by other Mongolian papers NOVOSTI MONGOLII June 29, HODOLOMOR June 23 and UNEN June 27 and radio and television June 26.

The Cuban paper GRANMA June 25 said that the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war, but they bent the knee before the Korean people who rose, upholding the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sustaining a disgraceful defeat, and that the struggle of the Workers' Party, government and people of Korea for forcing U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country is supported by all the peace-loving people and democratic organizations of the world. Other Cuban papers JUVENTUD REBELDE June 22 and LOS TRABAJADORES June 25 carried articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN June 25 condemned the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in having turned South Korea into their military bridgehead and a nuclear forward base, while getting frantic in creating "two Koreas."

DEFECTION OF ARMY PRIVATE FROM SOUTH REPORTED

SK260235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] While the anti-U.S., anti-facist struggle of youths, students, and people is being carried out persistently in South Korea, a South Korean puppet armyman recently came over to the northern half of the republic in quest of true life, after destroying a forward military police post of the puppet army.

Cho Chun-hui, 22, a private first class in the 13th Commando Company, Fourth Battalion, 56th Regiment, 22d Division of the South Korean puppet army, said the following with regard to his motives for coming over to the North:

My hometown was Sinjong-dong, Kangso District, Seoul. I was drafted into the South Korean Army while studying in the third-year class of Chungbuk College. While the North is calling for tripartite talks in order to provide preconditions for peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, abetted by the U.S. wretches, is frantically compelling men to engage in war preparations for a northward invasion. On the pretext of the threat of southward invasion, which nobody believes, it is dragging numerous heavy weapons into areas along the truce line and even into the Demilitarized Zone.

I, a Korean youth, could no longer allow myself to be driven into criminal war activities against the brothers in the North. So I began to conceive the idea of breaking away from disgraceful service in the South Korean Army.

After being transferred to the frontline last spring, I listened to the radio of the North and watched its television. This led me to keenly feel that the legitimacy of the nation is in the North and that the future of the nation is also there. So my heart turned more eagerly to the North, where the great General Kim Il-song and dear Mr Kim Chong-il are implementing wonderful, independent politics.

In particular, everytime I saw on television the plain, generous, and great looks of the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song receiving such lofty respect and warm welcome everywhere he went during his historic visits to foreign countries, I eagerly felt the pride and confidence of the Korean nation for having such a peerless great man as the leader.

I could hardly repress my urge to see the great General Kim Il-song, if only once, and extend to him the earnest wishes of the South Korean people. So I decided to free myself from disgraceful service in the South Korean Army while on duty.

When the majority of the platoon personnel, including its leader, went to bed after the evening shift, I destroyed the military police post and frontline broadcasting room which, as an anti-communist outpost of the U.S. wretches, served to freeze the division of the North and South and facilitate the long-term office of Chon Tu-hwan, and came over to the North.

Since coming over to the North, I have met compatriots with whom I am not familiar. But I now feel as though I have been reunited with my parents and brothers and sisters after experiencing hardships of life in alien lands for many years.

Meeting with dear brothers in the northern half of the republic, Cho Chun-hui said that the masses of the South are all longing for the North and are desirous of reunification, and that in the future, many men of the South Korean Army will cross the truce line to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland.

He is now filled with boundless joy at the realization of his desire to come over to the North. Cho Chun-hui is presently having a pleasant time receiving the warm love and hospitality of Pyongyang citizens.

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS

SK251206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 23 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July commentary: "To Foster Bullet Shields" -- KCNA identifies this as a "signed commentary"]

[Text] A central civil defense meeting was recently held in South Korea. It has been reported that the meeting discussed a so-called multisided plan to activate the organization and operation of the Civil Defense Corps and to improve the quality of its educational training. The puppet prime minister, who presided over the meeting, talked about effective preparations to counter someone's southward invasion, the establishment of a general civil defense school, and the educational improvement of the Civil Defense Corps members. This is the long-planned scheme of the puppets to accelerate further the development of the Civil Defense Corps into a crack unit and to step up through the corps their new war preparations and fascist crackdown.

The Civil Defense Corps, a legacy of the Yusin era, is a civilian fascist organization binding the residents to a military, fascist discipline, preventing their anti-government advance and the realization of power. It is a paramilitary organization attempting to utilize a large number of South Korean young and middle-aged people, who are not included in the reserves and the student defense corps, as bullet shields in a fratricidal war. It is clear to everyone, therefore, that the puppets' talk about the activation of the organization and operation of the Civil Defense Corps and the improvement of the quality of its educational training cannot be otherwise than war and fascism.

The development of the Civil Defense Corps into a crack unit is a product of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antinational war policy. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is commandeering and mobilizing everything in South Korea for the purpose of war, clamoring that only with a large number of troops can it attack the northern half of the republic.

While further turning South Korea into a U.S. forward nuclear base and nuclear war powder keg, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is modernizing the puppet army and making the reserve forces into a combat division by introducing modern weapons and military equipment. Not content with this, the ring is trying to turn even the Civil Defense Corps into a combat unit.

It is not accidental that the puppets have recently reinforced the organization of the Civil Defense Corps and have incited war fever by frequently bringing the Civil Defense Corps into the joint exercises of the puppet army, the reserve forces, and the police.

Not long ago, at the puppet National Assembly, the puppets made their maneuvers legal by passing an emergency resources management bill. Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is signing a psalm of peace, it is a sham. Facts confirm that Chon Tu-hwan is seeking only the wild realization of northward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is being further rejected by the people at home and abroad because of its antinational and treacherous policy, irregularities and corruption. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also trying to find a way out of its crises by binding the South Korean people to harsh military, fascist rule and by blocking their struggle.

The South Korean people no longer want to live as suppressed slaves of fascism, and they do not desire to be employed as bullet shields in a fratricidal war. The puppets' maneuvers to rule the people with military, fascist sticks and to drive them into a North-South confrontation will face great resistance from the people.

JAPANESE PRECAUTIONS FOR CHON TOUR CRITICIZED

SK250555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) — The Japanese authorities are working out a guard plan unprecedented in the history of Japan to cover the land, sky and underground of Tokyo with a forest of bayonets, an intelligence, secret agent and police network by mobilizing 23,000 police, 8,000 greater than the number mobilized during Reagan's tour of Japan, for the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan's tour of Japan slated for September. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is samurai-style preparations for welcome.

Noting that such "super emergency guard" of the Japanese authorities is a sort of political cartoon, the author of the commentary says: If the Japanese authorities worked out such a watertight guard plan to meet American officials whom they call Uncle Sam, people may think this is inevitable for Japan, a servant, to meet its master. But this row of preparations for meeting its stooge, the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan, is queer indeed. This is a shame for Japan which styles itself a "constitutional state."

The Japanese authorities try to meet such a dirty fellow as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, enforcing a "super emergency guard" unprecedented in international usage. It can be said this is as reckless as trying to take a mad dog in the arms and protect it and one more favour of the master for his servant. For the Japanese reactionaries, frantic with aggression, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is more useful than others though he is cold-shouldered within and without.

Using the traitor as a guide, the Japanese reactionaries try to hasten their reinvasion of South Korea and wind up the formation of a three-way military alliance by strengthening their tieup with him.

"Super emergency guard" for the traitor is directly linked with the U.S. imperialists' policy of Korean aggression.

It is only too clear that in inviting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, forsaken and rejected within and without, the Japanese authorities will only blot their own face and reduce their public image to an equivalent of the traitor before the world.

GDR INDUSTRY GROUP HOLDS TALKS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Machine Officials Confer

SK250428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 24 met the government machine building industry delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tools and processing machines of the GDR, and had a friendly talk with it.

Present there were Yi Cha-pang, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and Johann Stasch, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Yon Hyong-muk arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

Delegation Departure

SK252217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- The government machine building industry delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tools and processing machines of the GDR, left here on July 25 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Cha-pang, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry, and Johann Stasch, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of July 24 upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

VICE PRESIDENT PAK ATTENDS BURUNDI CEREMONY

SK260353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for the completion of the party congress hall was held in Burundi on July 21. Hung on the background of the platform of the ceremony were portraits of President Kim Il-song and Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

The ceremony was attended by leading officials of the party and government including Emile Mworoha, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, and members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and ministers of the government and more than 1,000 working people from all walks of life.

Invited to the ceremony were the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, the ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Burundi and the delegation for the construction of the party congress hall.

The ceremony opened with the playing of the national anthems of Korea and Burundi. Secretary-General Emile Mworoha and Vice-President Pak Song-chol made speeches at the ceremony.

The secretary-general in his speech extended, in the name of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who built the splendid party congress hall as a gift and said that the hall would remain forever a symbol of the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

He declared that the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and government, as in the past, so in the future too, make all efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people. He expressed unconditional support to the policies of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, particularly the proposal for tripartite talks. In conclusion, he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

After the speeches, a performance was given by the national song and dance troupe in congratulation of the completion of the hall.

ECONOMIC MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANGOLA

SK251620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- A government economic delegation of our country headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, left here today by air for a visit to Angola. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications; and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

SOVIET MEDALS AWARDED TO KOREAN MEDICAL WORKERS

SK260349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 26 (KCNA) -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred orders and medals upon the Korean medical workers who saved the life of a Soviet technician who had got burnt. The awarding ceremony took place at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on July 25.

Present on the occasion were Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health; Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs; and personages concerned.

At the awarding ceremony O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, read a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and conveyed "Order of Friendship Among Peoples" to Doctors Kim Chang-hak and Pak Song-chan and medals to five medical workers. At the end of the ceremony, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy gave a cocktail party.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVISTS MEETING HELD IN PYONGYANG

SK241103 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] A national meeting of educational activists was held at the 8 February Cultural Hall 18-22 July. In front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song with a flag of the republic as the background. Also at the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK." On the platform was a model picture of Mount Paektu, which symbolizes the brilliant tradition of our party's revolution, and the slogan "A national meeting of educational activists." Also at the meeting hall were slogans similar to one reading "Let us develop educational work to a higher stage in conformity with the demands of developing reality by thoroughly accomplishing the theses on socialist education."

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Kuk-tae, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Committee; Hwang Sun-myong, minister of common education; Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University; (Pak Yong-chol), president of Kim Chaek Industrial College; and other functionaries, along with educational activists from across the country.

Also participating in the meeting were the educational functionaries of the Chongnyon who are on a visit to the socialist fatherland. The meeting began with a chorus of the song "General Kim Il-song."

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop gave a report to the meeting. Next, the following persons took part in the discussions: Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University; (Choe Son-hwan), principal of Pyongyang No 1 Senior Middle School; (Ko Hwa-sun), teacher at Hwangju Girls' Senior Middle School in Hwangju County; (Kim Su-pok), schoolmaster of Pyongyang (Changjon) People's School; (Sin Yun-yong), principal of Pyoksong Boys' Senior Middle School in Pyoksong County; (Yim Sun-yong), teacher at (Chongsu) Girls' Senior Middle School in Sakju County; (Pak Yong-chol), president of Kim Chaek Industrial College; (Won In-son), head of Tongchon-up Kindergarten in Tongchon County; (Ku Cha-kwan), department head of Chongjin High Electronic Automation Technical School; (Kim Yon-hui), teacher at (Wongo) Senior Middle School in Kowon County; (Han Chang-ho), vice president of Yongyang Industrial College; Yi Un-sam, secretary of the WPK Committee of South Pyongan Province; (Ho Chin-sun), deputy principal of Samjiyon Boys' Senior Middle School in Samjiyon County; (Pak Ho-sok), vice president of (?science college); (Yim Chuk-son), president of Kim Chong-suk Teachers College; (Ho Yong-hwal), chief of a section of the People's Committee of Puryong District in Chongjin City; (An Myong-ok), teacher at Sinyang Girls' Senior Middle School in Sinyang County; (Choe Chun-hwan), principal of Sinchon High Agricultural Technical School; (Yang Myong-son), teacher at Ori Cooperative Farm Kindergarten in Sadong District in Pyongyang City; Choe Kim-sun, president of Kim Hyong-chik Teachers College; (Kim Hyong), vice schoolmaster of (Haebang) People's School in Wonsan City; (Kim Yong-hui), teacher at (Kusan) Senior Middle School in (Pongsan) County; (Yi Wan-su), director of a department of WPK Committee of Iwon County in South Hamgyong Province; (Chu Myong-su), secretary of the primary level party committee of college of (?hydraulic engineering) in Hamhung; (Kim Yong-nan), principal of (Sonjuk) Girls' Senior Middle School in Kaesong City; (Tae Chae-in), principal of Pyongyang (Wasan Girls' Senior Middle School; (Choe Son-ae), principal of (Cho Ok-hui) Girls' Senior Middle School in (Paechon) County; (Kim Song-hui), schoolmaster of (Kunma) People's School in Manpo City; (Kim Sok-chol), president of Nampo Agricultural College; (Tae Chang-hwal), principal of Kilju No 2 Senior Middle School in Kilju County; (Cho Mi-ri), principal of (Okjon) Girls' Senior Middle School; (Yim Ywa-sop), principal of Hamhung Senior Railway Technical School; and (Kim Pyo-o), editor in chief of Publishing House for Educational Books.

The national meeting of educational activists was held at a time of upheaval when the whole country is seething with great emotion and the happiness at welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song home after the immortal achievements he made on his historic foreign visits and when all workers are further accelerating the general march with the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined to the Chollima on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the decisions of the 9th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK. The meeting was held amidst the high political enthusiasm of all participants.

The meeting summed up the successes and experiences achieved in the work of people's education and the training of national cadres under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We direct great attention to the education of youths because they are the reservists of our revolution who should continue carrying out the revolution over generations and because nothing in the development of our society is more important than educating and indoctrinating the people.

The reporter and speakers noted that our party consistently implemented the policy of placing the work of reforming man before all other work from the early stage of leading the revolution and construction. The reporter and speakers stressed that because our party vigorously implemented the policy of placing education -- the work of reforming man -- before all other work, our people made in unprecedentedly rapid advance by constantly creating new miracles in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work even under circumstances in which the nation is divided and we are directly confronted by the U.S. imperialists.

The reporter and speakers noted with pride that, with the successful implementation of the policy of placing education before all other work and the chuche-oriented educational policy set forth by the great leader, our educational work, which developed from scratch after the liberation, brought up a large army of technicians and specialists in a historically short period with the enforcement of universal 9-year compulsory technical education.

In our country, education, which advanced victoriously under the banner of the great chuche idea, entered a new stage of development from the early 1970's. The new reality, in which the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are being further deepened in accordance with the program of the chuche-orientation of the whole society, demanded the improvement and perfection of socialist education.

To meet such an urgent demand in the development of the revolution, our party set forth a policy of enforcing the universal 11-year compulsory education envisaging a complete general secondary education, and wisely organized and led the struggle to implement this policy.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that the 11-year compulsory education is not only totally free but is also a most advanced and popular educational course enabling all new generations to receive a general secondary education with the same educational content in accordance with the unitary school system. They noted that with the implementation of the universal 11-year compulsory education, all new generations can be brought up to be able socialist constructors, with the state bearing the cost, childhood to the beginning of working life. They also noted that differences in education between urban and rural areas have finally been removed and the ideological, technical, and cultural standards of the members of society have been promoted equally. The meeting noted that a correct solution to the question of bringing up preschool children is important in constantly improving and perfecting socialist educational system. The meeting stressed that the law on rearing children of the DPRK formulated by our party legally guarantees that all children upon birth, may eat, wear clothes, and learn in a pleasant environment, at the expenses of the state and society, so that they can grow up to be healthy persons.

The meeting pointed out that our country has excellent nursery schools and kindergartens in all places where there are mothers and children, that our children are growing happily in these facilities without any envy, and that this is a source of great joy and pride for us.

The meeting noted that our party expanded higher educational institutes to perfect the system of training national cadres and improved the content of education. Our party also increased the number of colleges where people can learn while working, such as colleges annexed to factories, farms, fishing grounds, and television stations, thus opening broad prospects for all people to receive higher education.

The meeting stressed that the publication of theses on socialist education and the educational program of *chuche* advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event of great significance in the educational development of our country.

Noting that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il roused the whole party and all people in the struggle to carry out the theses on socialist education and energetically led them to effect an epochal turn in all fields of educational work, the meeting stressed: Our party encouraged schools to carry out the work of political and ideological indoctrination by giving priority to establishing the system of the party's unitary ideology based on ideological and mental characteristics of the *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries.

The political and ideological education has been vigorously carried out in schools based on the teaching of loyalty. Thus a great change was registered in the ideology and mentality of the students. The young students, actively following and learning from the lofty examples of the young communists who were endlessly loyal to the great leader, are always overflowing with the feeling of loyalty with which they will accomplish the *chuche* revolutionary cause over generations by upholding the respected leader and following the glorious party.

In particular, graduates from senior high schools in many areas including Omwari, Yangdok County and Sangsori, Anju County, advanced en masse to cooperative farms, mines, and felling sites, and are putting their ideals into practice.

They resolved to accomplish any task to the end, going through fire and water if called for by the party and leader, to love our socialist system and socialist fatherland ardently, to endlessly hate the imperialists and system of exploitation, and to demonstrate the strict organizational discipline in the collective life. Herein lies the important characteristic nature of the lofty mental and moral traits of the young students of our era.

The meeting indicated that such facts clearly showed that the fostering of a communist-type man and heirs to the revolution are being brilliantly resolved thanks to the wise leadership of the party. The meeting also noted that they are proud that the younger generations are growing to be reliable heirs to the *chuche* revolutionary cause and from this, that they confidently foresee the bright future of our revolution and our fatherland.

The success attained in education by the wise leadership of our party is that the quality of education has been remarkably promoted and the students have been raised to be socialist builders with rich creative abilities. Thanks to the energetic guidance and great benevolence of the party center, the contents of education and educational methods in schools at all levels have been further improved, the foundation for experiments and practices has been consolidated, and the teachers' scientific and theoretical talents have been promoted.

The reporter and speakers emphasized that the whole course of our education is a history of the tested leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center in giving definite precedence to education in all works and wisely guiding it to be a work of the whole party and state and a history of the brilliant victory of the chuche-oriented educational idea and educational policy of our party.

They said that they extend greatest honor and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the immortal chuche idea, embarking on the road of revolution at the early date, and establishing the most advanced socialist system in our land by brilliantly embodying the chuche idea and who turned our country into a nation of learning, and to the glorious party center.

The meeting discussed measures to effect a new revolutionary turn in the educational work for rearing the younger generation to be independent and creative communist revolutionary personnel in response to the demand for modeling the whole society on the chuche idea. The meeting stressed that a basic way to develop the education work to a new higher stage lies in defending and glorifying the immortal achievements of the glorious party center made in the educational field.

On a working on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang No 1 Senior Middle School recently, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth important tasks arising from thoroughly implementing the theses on socialist education.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that it is necessary to exert great efforts, particularly to education and indoctrination, during the period of senior middle school -- which carry an important significance in forming a view of the world -- in order to foster the future generations as communist men who are generally developed. He taught that the Pyongyang No 1 Senior Middle School should be firmly organized as a model unit and that this model should be emulated across the country. Thus, a firm guarantee, with which we can further enhance the general standard of secondary education, epochally enhance the standard of higher education, and raise a revolution in educational work, has been provided.

The party's policy of establishing an educational system to especially foster students with excellent talents has been put forth. Thus, we can systematically cultivate talents and wisdom of the growing new generations and excellently foster the main group of the country's science and technologies with a view to the future.

The meeting stressed the need to, above all, further intensify political and ideological indoctrination, firmly arm all students with the chuche idea, and foster them as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, upholding the party's policy on effecting a revolutionary turn in educational work.

The speaker and the participants in the discussions stressed that they would carry out extensively and intensely the indoctrination about loyalty at schools, thereby excellently fostering all students as genuine revolutionary fighters of our party who would strenuously fight to the end for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche while keeping in their mind the loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary conviction and sense of obligation. They said that they would further intensify revolutionary, class, and communist indoctrinations, thereby making all students endlessly hate all reactionaries, including the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the South Korean puppet clique, ardently love their socialist fatherland, and grow as excellent revolutionaries with noble communist moral ethos.

The meeting stressed the need to decisively increase the quality of scientific and technological education in conformity with the demands of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and of the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

In particular, the speaker and the participants in the discussions said that the senior middle schools should make students possess high-level general knowledge of higher education at the stage of compulsory education by increasing the quality of fundamental studies of natural science and studies of foreign languages and that they should make all students, who are finishing senior middle schools, possess more than one technology linked with modern production by intensifying fundamental technological education.

They pointed out that the kindergartens should scientifically organize and carry out ideological and cultural indoctrination and culture of aesthetic sentiments in conformity with the standards and characteristics of children and should guarantee the 1-year preschool compulsory education at a high level.

They also pointed out that the colleges should firmly establish chuche in scientific and technological education, endlessly improve the educational content on the basis of the (?data) on our country's reality and of the successes of new sciences and technologies, and further enhance the scientific and theoretical standards of the educational content, thereby accelerating the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and fostering many able men of scientific and technological talents who can contribute to developing the country's science and technology to those of world level. They also stressed that all schools should organize better the training and experimental (?laboratories) in a modernized fashion, substantively manage them, and constantly improve the educational method.

The quality level of education largely depends on the readiness and role of teachers who are directly in charge of education. The meeting stressed the need to thoroughly establish the system of the party's unitary ideology among teachers; to further improve their quality; to better organize teachers' colleges as fitting training centers for teachers; to enhance the role of those colleges; and to foster more teachers who are prepared politically and ideologically, educationally and practically.

The meeting also stressed the need to push ahead with preparations to realize compulsory higher education with a view to the future, exerting efforts to smoothly enforce the general 11-year compulsory education.

The meeting emphasized the necessity to step up the work of colleges, which specialize in studies upholding the party's policy on intellectualizing the whole society; to build more colleges at plants, farms, and fishing grounds in conformity with the regional distribution of the people's economy and the characteristics of each sector of the people's economy; and to improve and step up correspondence school education, thereby making it possible for more working people to receive higher education while working.

The meeting stressed that it is necessary to improve and intensify the guidance of the party and the state to the educational work so as to successfully carry out all of these tasks arising from the educational field.

The meeting pointed out that the party organizations should explain and inculcate the party's educational policy on a timely basis deeply among the functionaries of the educational sector and guide those functionaries to correctly accomplish the party policy and that the people's committees of provinces, cities, and counties should organize and carry out with responsibility the work of better organizing the material and technological foundations at schools in a modernized fashion.

Conveyed at the meeting was a letter "On Further Developing the Education Work" from Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, to the participants in the national meeting of educational activists.

The letter comprehensively indicates the direction and ways to develop the educational work to a higher stage in conformity with the new demand of our developing revolution in which the work of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea is being vigorously pushed ahead.

The letter puts forth the tasks to qualitatively ensure the general 11-year compulsory education by thoroughly implementing "Theses on Socialist Education," a classical work of the great leader, accelerate the intellectualization of the whole society by expanding and developing the work of training technicians and specialists, enhance the role of the teachers in charge of the education of the younger generation, improve the educational conditions of the schools, and intensify the party's guidance to the educational work.

The participants in the meeting firmly resolved to repay with loyalty the great political trust and expectation from the party and the leader by thoroughly implementing the programmatic tasks put forth in Comrade Kim Chong-il's letter and effecting a new revolutionary turn in the work of educating the younger generations and fostering national cadres.

EDUCATION FIGURES COMMENT ON KIM CHONG-IL LETTER

SK251554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- "On Further Developing the Educational Work", a letter of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the attendants of the national meeting of active educational workers which was held in Pyongyang a few days ago, is evoking widespread repercussions upon the attendants.

Pok Pyong-ho, director of the Social Science Education Guidance Department of the Ministry of Higher Education, said: In the letter dear Comrade Kim Chon-il gave a profound analysis of the position and role of the educational work in the revolution and construction on the basis of the philosophical principle of *chuche* and clearly indicated the basis duty of the *chuche* education arising at present when the cause of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea is being carried on and elucidated in a unique way the theoretical and practical problems for the development of education.

The letter gives a clear exposition of the need to develop the educational work and the tasks for enhancing the quality of the universal 11-year compulsory education, improving the training of technicians and experts and intellectualizing the whole society and the problems of raising the role of teachers, ensuring educational conditions and strengthening the party's guidance over education. The letter is a work giving a perfect answer to the theoretical and practical problems arising in thoroughly implementing the theses on socialist education and effecting a new turn in the educational work and making an imperishable contribution to further enriching the treasure-house of *chuche* education.

No Yong-tal, director of the Educational Affairs Department of the Tongdaewon, Pyongyang, District Party Committee, had this to say: The letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a work for and a theoretical and practical compass in brilliantly bringing into effect the theses on socialist education at a time when the whole society is being imbued with the *chuche* idea. It clearly indicates a programmatic task to develop our educational work onto a higher stage and ways of principle for its fulfillment.

By deepening the party's guidance over education I will effect a great upsurge in the educational work and discharge the honour and obligation of a party worker who is carrying through the educational policy of the party, he stressed.

People's teacher Pae Chae-in, principal of the Pyongyang Wasan Girls' Senior Middle School, stressed: The letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great chuche-oriented theory of education scientifically elucidating the direction and ways for more brilliantly realising the theses on socialist education and training communist revolutionary personnel and a work giving a perfect answer to the theoretical and practical problems arising in further developing the educational work in conformity with the practical demand of our developing revolution. Cherishing deep in my heart the joy and honour of receiving the letter, I will glorify it with greater success in the education of the rising generation, said Pae Chae-in.

SUCSESSES, PROGRESS IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT NOTED

SK251025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Five years have passed since the start of the "drive for extra haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" in railway transportation.

In this period more than 155,435,000 tons of freight have been carried outside the traction capacity on the railways. This is a mass innovation movement in which each engine driver hauls one extra 50 ton wagon outside the traction capacity, while operating on schedule without accident.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il kindled the torch of this drive personally in July 1979 in order to develop the railway transport in keeping with the requirements of socialist economic construction on a high state.

In the course of this drive many units of railway transportation including Nampo, Hamhung, Tumangang and Sinuiju locomotive corps and Wiyon rolling stock corps fulfilled their quotas of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) ahead of schedule.

Success has also been attained in railway electrification over the past 5 years. More than 1,000 kilometre long sections including Kowon-Pongsan, Chongju-Chongsu, Huichon-Manpo and Sariwon-Haeju have been switched over to electric traction. The electrification of Najin-Tumangang line is progressing apace.

In 1980 the proportion of traction by electric locomotives in freight transport reached 87.5 percent in Korea, the railway electrification all over the country nearing completion.

The material and technical foundations of railways have markedly been strengthened with the reconstruction of the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory, the June 4 rolling stock factory, the July 6 railway factory and others and increase of their production capacity.

BRIEFS

DPRK-POLAND FRIENDSHIP MEETING -- Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- A Korea-Poland Friendship Sunchon City meeting was held on July 23 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland. The meeting was attended by leading personnel of the party and power bodies and working people in Sunchon. Invited there were Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski and his embassy officials. Speeches were by Kim Chong-ho, chief secretary of the Sunchon City, South Pyongan Province, Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski. A letter to the citizens of Poland-Korea Friendship Otwock City was adopted at the meeting in the name of the citizens of Korea-Poland Friendship Sunchon City. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 24 Jul 84 SK]

GOVERNMENT SEEKS COOPERATION WITH ASEAN NATIONS

SK260742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has shown keen reaction with the recent foreign ministers conference of the 11 Pacific nations, excluding South Korea, initiated by the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries. A Foreign Ministry source said Thursday that the government had informed the ASEAN nations of its intention to take part in the conference and asked for their cooperation, but its participation was prohibited. He said the government will seek positive countermeasures including enhanced bilateral cooperation with ASEAN nations so as not to be excluded from the "moves to give birth to a regional cooperative body of the Pacific rim countries." Pointing out that South Korea had proposed a summit meeting of the Pacific Basin countries in July 1982, the source said the government has closely watched the moves.

Six ASEAN member nations -- Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei -- held an expanded foreign ministers conference with the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand July 9-13 in Indonesia. Representatives of those nations decided to hold the conference annually.

The source said that it was the first time that the ASEAN nations had an expanded foreign ministers meeting with the five nations all together, and added that the possibility for the birth of a regional cooperative body among the 11 nations could not be excluded.

"Although we failed to take part in the conference, the government will step up diplomatic efforts so as not to be excluded from the movement for the regional grouping of the Pacific Basin countries," he said.

In light of the fact that the conference discussed economic cooperation and manpower development among the Pacific nations, the government will concentrate its South-South cooperation on deepening bilateral relations with the ASEAN nations in an effort to take part in those programs, the source said.

SECURITY AROUND FOREIGN MISSIONS STRENGTHENED

SK260105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has strengthened security precautions around foreign missions in Seoul in preparation against possible North Korean terrorism in time for President Chon Tu-hwan's upcoming visit to Japan this fall. Pointing out that the government received information that North Korea might commit terrorist acts against foreign missions here, a government source said Wednesday that the government has already asked the foreign embassies to step up their own security measures.

It is necessary for the government to take up precaution steps against possible North Korean terrorism because the communist regime is mobilizing all possible means to hamper Chon's forthcoming visit to Tokyo and the staging of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, the source added.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CHINA

SK260206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP) -- The government Wednesday signed an agreement on the formation of a multinational organization aimed at enhancing cooperation among textile exporting countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said. It said that the Korean delegation to a multi-fiber arrangements (MFA) meeting signed the agreement on the establishment of the international textiles and clothing bureau in Karachi, Pakistan. The agreement was adopted in Geneva last December by Korea, Hong Kong, China, India, Mexico and Pakistan to promote cooperation among textile exporting countries against increasing protectionism in advanced nations.

A ministry official said the international body will be inaugurated late next month in Geneva and help Korea improve trade relations with China and other communist countries while promoting textiles exports to advanced countries.

SCIENCE MINISTERS ESTABLISH COOPERATIVE SYSTEM

SK251037 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan Wednesday agreed to establish a bilateral cooperative system for science and technology. The nine-article agreement was reached at the sixth Korean-Japanese science and technology ministers' meeting held here earlier in the day.

Twenty-three high-ranking officials from both nations, including South Korean Science and Technology Minister Yi Chong-o and Japanese Director General of Science and Technology Michiyuki Isurugi, attended the meeting. The two ministers also agreed that Seoul and Tokyo should conduct joint research in 25 science and technology fields, including work in precision chemistry, new industrial materials and atomic energy, a South Korean official who attended the meeting said.

The proposed joint research envisions stepped-up cooperation among public agencies and official research institutes of both countries through the exchange of scientists, technicians and information. It also calls for the promotion of close ties between both countries' research institutes, the official said.

Also included among the subjects proposed for joint research are development of high molecular substances for medical use, improvement of welding know-how, and treatment and disposal of low-level radioactive wastes, he said.

Nine Korean research institutes, including the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, will cooperate with the National Research Institute and other Japanese public research organizations to decide upon appropriate topics for research, he said.

Meanwhile, Seoul's representatives at the meeting repeated their call for the signing of a Korean-Japanese science and technology cooperation agreement, which South Korea already has suggested to Japan through diplomatic channels. Yi Chong-o also called upon Japan to cooperate in setting up a technician training center to foster Korea's technology manpower, the official said. In reply, Isurugi said he would convey Seoul's requests to his government and proposed holding the seventh meeting at Tokyo in 1985.

POLISH OFFICIAL MEETS TSEDENBAL, CONCLUDES VISIT

Tsedenbal, Mokrzyszczak Talk

OW260158 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1426 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 July (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today met and had friendly and cordial talks with W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a visit to our country.

T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and J. Urbanowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the MPR, took part in the talks.

Departure for Home

OW260200 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1350 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 July (MONTSAME) -- W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, left Ulaanbaatar today for home.

At Bayant-Uhaa airport he was seen off by T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials, as well as J. Urbanowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the MPR.

OFFICIALS ATTEND POLISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW260243 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1414 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 July (MONTSAME) -- J. Urbanowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the MPR, today held a reception in connection with the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

The reception, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere, was attended by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party control committee of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; Colonel General S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and public security minister; P. Damdin and T. Namsray, secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom and D. Tsebegmio, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; M. Dugersuren, MPR Minister of foreign affairs; A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, Chairman of the MPR Children's Fund Central Commission; and other officials as well as leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar.

Comrades J. Urbanowicz and D. Maydar exchanged toasts at the reception.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK251446 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1206 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 25 -- A delegation of the French Assembly left here Wednesday after a five-day visit to Kampuchea.

The seven-member delegation led by Robert Montdargent, vice president of the Commission for External Relations, was seen off at the Pochenteng Airport by My Samedi, acting secretary-general of the PRK National Assembly, and other Kampuchean officials.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by President of the State Council Heng Samrin, Chairman of the National Assembly Chea Sim, Foreign Minister Hun Sen, and Health Minister Yit Kimseng. It was given a reception by the secretary-general of the National Assembly.

The French guests visited Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, the port city of Kompong Som, mass graves of genocidal victims at Cheung Ek commune in Kandal and the Genocide Museum of Tuol Sleng, the former Royal Palace, the Language Institute, the Medicine and Pharmacy College, the Art School and other places in Phnom Penh.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS GREETINGS TO FIDEL CASTRO

BK260602 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Undated greetings message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba]

[Text] On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Moncada Barracks attack, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Kampuchean Government and people and in my own name, allow me to extend most intimate and warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the fraternal Cuban party, government, and people and the heroic Cuban combatants.

Following the victory at the Moncada Barracks, under your wise leadership, Cuba became the first socialist state and one of the vanguards in opposing the U.S. imperialists in Central and Latin America. Moreover, Cuba has become the firm prop of the national liberation movements in these regions. All the subversive and espionage activities of the U.S. imperialists have been shamefully defeated by the heroic Cuba people.

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to reassure you that the Kampuchean party, government, and people always preserve firm militant solidarity with Cuba and vehemently condemn all threats and aggressive activities committed against the Republic of Cuba by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

May the friendship, militant solidarity, and fraternal cooperation between the PRK and the Republic of Cuba further strengthen and develop in the cause of defending and building socialism.

HUN SEN DIRECTIVE ON WAR DEAD, INVALID DAY

BK251149 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Circular-Directive No. 12-CD issued on 20 July signed by Vice Chairman Hun Sen of the Council of Ministers, on the celebration of the war Dead and Invalids Day, 31 July]

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers proclaimed 31 July the day to pay tribute to the war dead and invalids and also to join in Vietnam's War Dead and Invalid Day, which falls on 27 July.

The Council of Ministers makes the following directives on this occasion:

I. Objective and Disderatum:

A. Instill in the whole population an eternal gratitude toward the dead and invalid combatants, the families of the war dead and invalids, and the benefactors to the nation in the cause of national liberation and defense; correctly implement the policy of the party and state; make every effort to assist the families of dead and invalid combatants and families of militamen; and strive to participate in the work of building the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

B. Show to the war invalids and the families of war dead and invalids their great honor so that they would expand the tradition of militant abnegations and struggle to overcome all obstacles to deserve being model citizens in all national defense and reconstruction tasks and avoid any act or behavior that may affect this honor.

C. Instill in the whole army and entire people a gratitude to, and make them learn from the examples of sacrifice by, the Vietnamese war dead and invalids and their families who sacrificed blood and flesh and have been fulfilling proletarian internationalist duty on Kampuchean soil.

II. Indispensible Tasks To Be Carried Out:

A. This year is the first time that we pay tribute to the war dead and invalids. For this reason, the Council of State is suggested sending letters to our war invalids and wounded combatants and their families and letters to the families of the Vietnamese war dead, invalids, or wounded combatants. All provinces and municipalities must send greetings messages to their sister provinces and municipalities.

B. Organize a get-together of war invalids, the families of war dead and invalids, all levels of authorities, and the mass organizations to discuss the message of the chairman of the Council of State, examine the implementation work of the party and state policy toward the war dead and invalids and the policy toward the rear, and laud individuals and units outstanding in this work. At the central level in particular, a meeting must be held under the responsibility of the National Defense Ministry and with the participation of the Interior Ministry, the Social Welfare Committee, the front, the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers, and the mass organizations in order to examine the implementation work of the policy toward the invalids and the families of the war dead and invalids and to work out measures for future implementation.

C. On 31 July, all localities, provinces, municipalities, communes, and villages must organize ceremonies to pay tribute to the memory of the war dead at the monuments to or tombs of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese fallen combatants, of at any such places as available, and organize get-togethers with and visits to the families of the war dead and invalids in each locality. In Phnom Penh, the National Defense Ministry in cooperation with the Phnom Penh Municipal Front Committee sends delegations to visit Kampuchean and Vietnamese war invalids or wounded combatants in various hospitals for war invalids and in war invalids centers, and organize memorial service where wreaths are laid at the fallen combatants monument and the monument to Vietnamese combatants.

D. It is imperative to agitate our masses and mass organizations into carrying out a number of constructive tasks in assistance to war invalids and the families of war dead and invalids who experience difficulties, such as building houses and creating facilities for production work and living conditions, and to agitate the Young Pioneers into assisting the children of the dead and invalid combatants and into joining the cleaning of the local memorials for the war dead. In particular, the youth alliance must launch a campaign to study and learn from the examples of heroism set by the war dead and invalids.

E. Organize get-togethers with and visits to Kampuchean and Vietnamese invalids or wounded combatants in various hospitals for invalids and invalids centers and to the families of war dead and invalids in each local center. Organize ceremonies to present fatherland cards bearing records of good services and issued by the party and state to the families of the war dead and present relief booklets to them; a model project of this must be implemented in Kandal Province.

F. The Council of Ministers assigns the National Defense Ministry and the Social Welfare Committee to contact the Vietnamese National Defense Ministry and Social Welfare Committee and discuss and exchange opinion with them in preparation for praising the war dead and invalids and Vietnamese volunteer cadres and combatants who have participated in the Kampuchean battlefield in order to commemorate the 40th founding anniversary of the VPA, 22 December.

G. The Ministry of Information and Culture, newspapers, the radio and television, and SPK must have plans for propaganda in accordance with the above-mentioned desiratum and objective and prepare broadcasting programs in service of these 2 holidays as of the day this circular-directive is issued.

III. During the period of the celebration of the War Dead and Invalids Day, the people's revolutionary committees at all levels must seek support from and close cooperation with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, the front, and the provincial and municipal propaganda and education committees in order to correctly implement this circular-directive and must compile and send a report on the results to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers expects that all institutions, local authorities, and mass organizations at all levels will implement this circular-directive well.

Slogans:

1. Forever grateful to the war dead and invalids who sacrificed flesh and blood to the fatherland and people.
2. Forever grateful to the Vietnamese war dead and invalids who sacrificed flesh and blood for our revolutionary cause.
3. Actively participate in building the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.
4. Wholeheartedly unite with and support the Vietnamese volunteer army.

Phnom Penh, 20 July 1984

[Signed] Vice Chairman Hun San, for the Council of Ministers

MINISTER KONG SOMOL ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK251528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0020 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Statement by PRK Agricultural Minister Kong Somol while on visit to the SRV -- date not given -- recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Over the past 5 years and more, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and with the great support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, especially of Vietnam, the agricultural sector of Kampuchea -- which was influenced by the backwardness of the previous years and heavily destroyed during the 4-year rule of the Pol Pot clique -- has been rapidly restored.

A fundamental success is that we have eliminated famine and gradually stabilized the people's living conditions. In 1979, we planted only 770,000 hectares of rice yielding less than 1 metric tons per hectare; but in 1983, more than 1.5 million hectares were put under rice, yielding over 1 metric ton per hectare. In 1984, we are striving to plant 1.85 million hectares of rice. The orientation and tasks laid out by the KPRP Central Committee for Kampuchea's agricultural sector in the coming years consist of increasing the cultivated area to 2.5 million hectares and boosting crop yield to 3-4 metric tons per hectare.

Along with accelerating grain production, we are also stepping up the production of industrial crops for export and for use as raw material in industry. Livestock breeding has also been constantly developed. In 1984, the number of draft cattle used chiefly in agricultural production in Kampuchea has reached almost 6.7 million head; and the number of chickens, hogs, and ducks has totaled almost 9 million. Forestry exploitation is now being stepped up to meet part of the essential demands of construction and life. Fishery has been step by step restored and developed, with the total catch increasing from 20,000 metric tons in 1980 to 63,000 metric tons in 1983. It is worth noting that fishing activities in Kampuchea depend totally on natural conditions, and scientific-technical methods have yet to be applied.

Furthermore, we also pay great attention to stepping up work activities designed to support production such as research on and experimentation with new rice strains, irrigation, agricultural engineering, and the transportation of agricultural supplies.

In short, over the past 5 years and more, the agricultural sector of Kampuchea has fulfilled the key tests involved in the process of restoring the national economy and stabilizing the people's life.

The treaties of cultural and scientific-technological cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and other socialist countries and particularly the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation -- including agricultural cooperation -- between Kampuchea and Vietnam has played a vital role in the development of Kampuchea's agriculture over the past 5 years and more. We highly value this effective cooperation. Thanks to cooperation and mutual assistance on the basis of equality and in the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, our agricultural sector has taken an encouraging step forward.

This visit to the SRV by our delegation is aimed at consolidating cooperation between the maritime products sector of Kampuchea and the Ministry of Marine Products of Vietnam as well as between Kampuchea's agricultural sector and the Ministry of Agriculture of Vietnam in the spirit of the treaty on all-round cooperation between the two governments. Immediately after arriving in the land of venerated President Ho Chi Minh, we have had exchanges of views with the leading comrades of Vietnam's Ministries of Marine Products and Agriculture and reached a complete identity of views on the promotion of bilateral cooperation; and after visiting various production establishments and scientific-technological research centers, we have come to the conclusion that our visit is a big success. During the exchanges of views, both sides upheld the spirit of comradeship, mutual understanding and assistance, and mutual benefit.

Throughout our visit, we have been accorded warm hospitality imbued with special friendship and solidarity by our Vietnamese friends everywhere. We are deeply moved and will never forget this. Also through our visits to the various establishments, we have gained valuable experiences in research and application from the Vietnamese cadres and workers.

We note and highly appreciate the valor displayed by the Vietnamese people in carrying out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament in support of national construction and defense. We admire the patience and determination to overcome all difficulties and obstacles of the Vietnamese people in advancing their country toward socialism. Upon returning home, we will popularize the examples of diligence and valor set by the people of Vietnam for the Kampuchean people to study and apply to the realities of their cause of national construction and defense.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 16-22 JULY

BK230530 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 16-22 July:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 17 July reports that by mid-June, peasants in Kandal Province had ploughed 16,000 hectares of land, 1,800 of which were turned up mechanically. Meanwhile, peasants covered 10,796 hectares with corn, 823 hectares with sesame, and 560 hectares with sugarcane, beans, and jute. They also built 12.5 km of irrigation ditches and strengthened 13 km of dikes. The veterinary service has inoculated over 110,000 head of cattle. In addition to the 59,100 metric tons of organic fertilizer prepared by the peasants for this monsoon, the province has supplied them with 300 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 16 July reports that by early July, peasants in Phnom Penh District tilled over 2,000 hectares of land and sowed almost 1,000 hectares of rice. The district plans to grow 1,100 hectares of IR-36 and IR-42 rice strains this rainy season. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 19 July reports that by the end of June, peasants in Leuk Dek District planted 2,300 hectares of corn of the 2,500 hectare target for production. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 16 July reports that up to the beginning of this month, peasants in Kien Svay District have ploughed over 1,076 hectares of land and sowed and transplanted 140 hectares of rice.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 17 July reports that this year, peasants in Takeo Province plan to grow rice on 144,000 hectares. By early July, over 39,000 hectares of land were tilled; 4,000 hectares of various types of rice were sown; over 5,600 hectares of early, ordinary, and late rice transplanted; and over 12,000 hectares of rice broadcast. Over 4,300 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops were also planted.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 17 July reports that in June, the provincial trade service bought over 3,500 metric tons of paddy from the people. At 1100 GMT on 20 July, the radio reports that peasants in Mongkolborei District plan to grow 54,300 hectares of rice this year. By the end of June, over 18,500 hectares of land were plowed and over 15,500 hectares of all types of rice were broadcast.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 July reports that by mid-June, peasants in Snuol District tilled over 200 hectares of land and transplanted and planted over 270 hectares of slash-and-burn rice.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 18 July reports that this year, peasants in Kompong Cham Province plan to grow 155,000 hectares of rice. By the end of June, they had tilled almost 65,000 hectares of land, broadcast and planted over 20,500 hectares of various types of rice and slash-and-burn rice, and planted over 12,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 7,000 hectares of industrial crops. At 0430 GMT on 21 July, the radio reports that by the end of June, peasants in Memot District had tilled over 2,200 hectares of land, sowed over 200 hectares of rice, transplanted over 300 hectares, and planted over 5,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. Over 2,700 hectares of corn were also planted. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 22 July reports that so far, peasants in O Reang Euv District have tilled over 7,500 hectares of land, sowed over 1,600 hectares of rice, transplanted over 4,400 hectares, and broadcast over 1,100 hectares of rice. The district plans to grow 18,400 hectares of rainy season rice.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 17 July reports that by the end of June, solidarity production groups in Kompong Thom Province had grown 7,000 hectares of rice, including 5,000 hectares of floating rice. They plan to grow 130,000 hectares this season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 20 July reports that over 94,000 head of oxen, over 64,000 head of buffalo, and over 46,800 hogs have been raised in the province.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 20 July reports that by the beginning of July, peasants in Samraong Tong District have tilled over 1,000 hectares of land, sowed over 600 hectares of rice, and transplanted 100 hectares of rice.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1100 GMT on 20 July reports that peasants in Peareang District have plowed over 5,000 hectares of land, sowed over 1,200 hectares of all types of rice, broadcast over 1,500 hectares of rice, and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 21 July reports that by 30 June, peasants in Sithor Kandal District had tilled over 8,200 hectares of land, broadcast over 2,800 hectares of floating rice, and sowed many thousands of hectares of early, ordinary, and late rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 21 July reports that by mid-June, peasants in Kanhchriech District retilled over 5,200 hectares of land, sowed over 1,700 hectares of seed, and transplanted over 1,000 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 21 July reports that by 10 July, over 11,600 hectares of land were plowed -- over 3,400 hectares by tractor -- over 3,100 hectares of seed were sown, over 6,400 hectares of various types of rice were broadcast and transplanted, over 1,700 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted, and over 1,300 hectares of new land were cleared in the province.

KAMPUCHEA ON INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BK211239 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jul 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Concentrate Forces To Contribute to Launching the Plowing, Picking, and Transplanting Campaign Well From the Start of the Season" -- date not given]

[Text] This year, rain has fallen in all localities throughout the country, creating an excellent condition for our peasants in their movement to increase agricultural production, particularly rice and all types of subsidiary crops. Because the cadres in all localities have clearly defined the task of agricultural production as a major task, particularly the rainy-season agricultural production which encompasses all the principal crops and constitutes a determining factor for each year's production plan, and because the local authorities have intelligently fostered the living spirit of love for labor and creativeness in accordance with the prevailing conditions of the localities, the agricultural production movement has forged ahead with most encouraging results.

Although this movement has generally surged with great speed, it is however imperative to realize that in a number of agricultural production sites, such as the area surrounding Tonle Sap Lake, and in a number of provinces, the movement has remained sluggish. At the same time, it should be understood that our agricultural production is a backward, underdeveloped one as the ditch networks and irrigation systems remain insignificant in number and were badly damaged by the genocidal regime. As a result, during each rainy season, we are frequently faced with the question of water shortage. Sometimes, the drought is so prolonged or the rainfall is so uneven that transplanting time becomes affected, causing our peasants to experience a serious loss in capital and profit. In order to check and prevent disasters to agricultural production, it is necessary for us to devise preparatory countermeasures right away. All cadres and the whole people must uphold the sense of patriotism, exert efforts to more vigorously promote the production movement, and prepare all conditions to thwart or lessen the impact of drought in order to raise the volume of production and increase the yields of agricultural crops, ensure food sufficiency, sell surplus to the state to help balance out export and import, raise the living standards -- both moral and material -- of our people, and make our countryside gradually luxuriant.

In order to successfully implement this year's agricultural production movement as indicated by the objectives and tasks set out by the fifth agriculture congress and first agronomic work meeting, we must clearly grasp the two fundamental tasks: namely, to increase yields of the crops and to enlarge the cultivated acreage.

To increase yields, we must closely adhere to the introduction of new scientific techniques in planting, tending, and harvesting crops. However, for the immediate future, all localities must focus special attention on ensuring the availability of sufficient water and water sources along with systematic and timely planting methods aimed at enabling rice to grow in accordance with its various growing phases. Therefore, all provinces, municipalities, and sectors must directly and actively organize, whip up, and lead the production movement in time for the rain from now on until the end of the season by viewing this production drive as the most important campaign in each locality.

First of all, take a step forward in solving the question of water availability as there is rain almost everywhere now by keying on encouraging our peasants to actively participate in building field embankments of all sizes, setting up ditch networks, and thoroughly maintaining them in a way that water can be preserved while measures are worked out to use it wisely and economically.

Regarding localities where rain is scarce or late, it is imperative to seek by all methods to build dry nursery beds in accordance with the guideline of the Agriculture Ministry or communal nursery beds near water sources in preparation for picking and transplanting whenever there is sufficient rain. At the same time, attention should be paid to making extensive use of existing water sources and irrigation works -- both primitive and modern -- that are available in the localities, such as waterscoops, waterwheels, and waterpumps so as to enable the picking and transplanting to be carried out suitably with the growth of the crops, and avoiding indolent wait for the rain to come or machinery to take over. It is necessary to set up, create, or consolidate committees controlling the irrigation works in all localities and to carry out the spirit of Circular No 10 of the Council of Ministers dealing with the promotion of agricultural production in the rainy season.

All villages and communes must train and guide local production solidarity groups in forecasting, drawing up plans, and preparing necessary farm tools to check or prevent eventual droughts particularly in June and July when these disasters frequently take place in our country.

All sectors in charge of providing funds and farm tools and sectors relating to the economic field, such as banks and the finance, trade, and communications services, must put forward draft programs and concrete measures to serve and promote our peasants' production efforts in a timely manner. At the same time, the management and use of these funds and tools must be organized properly and effectively so that they can fully ensure the immediate production tasks and are handy in case of drought.

This year, the whole country plans to carry out intensive cropping for higher yields on 250,000 hectares of land. Therefore, all localities, villages, communes, and provinces must pay close attention to providing appropriate advice to and to thoroughly inspecting the solidarity groups for production in carrying out intensive cropping, see to it that all targets are well met, and avoid easy-going implementation that is lacking in both technical and political principles as in the past. This also requires that both the central and local agriculture sectors assign agricultural cadres to give direct advice and guidance in preparing model intensive cropping zones, working out programs on the use of land according to specific formulas, and finding solution to the water availability problem, and to thoroughly tend and closely monitor the growth of the crops. While encouraging our peasants to engage in intensive cropping everywhere, see to it that the peasants have a clear understanding of intensive cropping and, gradually, get rid of the habit of growing rice with total reliance on the state and according to outdated primitive methods.

The expansion of the cultivated acreage can be achieved through two principal procedures: the reclamation of land left fallow under the genocidal regime and the increase in the number of growing seasons for all kinds of crops.

This year, all over the country, there is a plan to reclaim 120,000 hectares of all types of land, including 60,000 hectares of ricefields and 40 [as heard] hectares of multiple cropping land. Therefore, it is imperative for cadres at all levels to pay close attention to explaining the plan and providing guidance to the people in the localities so that they can clearly grasp the prevailing local condition. Know which land can, and which cannot, be subject to planting of early rice strains such as IR-36, IR-42, and other local strains, and intelligently select areas close to water sources, thus ensuring irrigation in case of drought, while urging the people to make natural and chemical fertilizer readily available.

All competent institutions and provincial authorities must have a policy to encourage families which volunteer to settle in new land by supplying them with facilities, food, and draft animals, while correctly applying on them the Council of Ministers order dealing with the collection of patriotic contributions, particularly exhorting and encouraging people to reclaim land by capitalizing on the advantage presented by the reduction of patriotic contributions allowed for newly reclaimed land.

So far, the reclamation of land in Prey Kabbas, Samraong, and Bati Districts, Takeo Province, has been done with commendable success.

During this year's rainy season, the whole party, all cadres, and the entire people are resolute in heightening the sense of mastery and responsibility to successfully accelerate the plowing, picking, and transplanting campaign in order to help broaden the sources of income for the people and improve the living conditions in the countryside in conformity with the development of our revolution.

VODK COMMENTARY ON SRV-USSR MILITARY CONNECTION

BK260420 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Countries in the Region Should Unite and Take Measures to Quickly Oppose and Eliminate the Soviet-Vietnamese Danger"]

[Text] Singaporean Defense Minister Yeo Ning Hong on 20 July said the continued Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the increased number of Soviet ships and aircraft in Vietnam is constantly affecting the stability of the region, particularly the Thai border area. He also said that the fact that Vietnam has provided facilities for Soviet ships and aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang is of special concern. Therefore, ASEAN countries must increase their military cooperation to resist the external threat.

Before Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, it signed a military agreement with the Soviet Union on trading military bases in Vietnam for Soviet military assistance -- aircraft, tanks, artillery, small weapons, and all kinds of ammunition -- to carry out its war of aggression in Kampuchea. Since then, the Soviet Union has greatly increased its military presence in Vietnam in troops, military advisers, battleships, bombers, and long-range reconnaissance aircraft at Cam Ranh, Danang, and Tan Son Nhut bases. On 6 April, a Japanese paper, quoting Japanese military sources, said the Soviet Union has sent about 400 military advisers along with modern weapons and other military equipment to Cam Ranh port in Vietnam; and 10 TU-16 aircraft have already been stationed in Vietnam.

Currently, there are about 30 Soviet battleships at Cam Ranh to carry out operations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. On 19 June, the U.S. deputy defense secretary spoke about the Soviet military buildup in Southeast Asia and the Far East. He said that in the Far East there are 135 Soviet SS-20 missiles; at Cam Ranh Bay there are between 20 and 25 battleships and between four and six submarines permanently stationed there. Recently, an aircraft carrier also arrived at Cam Ranh Bay. He added that the Soviet Union plans to build bases for fighters and bombers in this region. This will greatly increase the threat to this area.

On 29 June, Singaporean Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said the Soviet Union has deployed TU-16 bombers, TU-Bear B-35, TU-Bear 95, and many long-range reconnaissance aircraft at Cam Ranh and Danang. He also said that currently there are many Soviet warships and submarines equipped with cruise missiles at Cam Ranh Bay. He added that the Soviet military buildup at Cam Ranh and Danang is a threat to the ASEAN countries' security and peace.

All these examples clearly show that in only a few years, the Soviet Union has greatly and quickly increased its military presence in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. This is because Vietnam has provided military bases and all kinds of facilities. The Soviet Union has moved its military bases about 4,000-5,000 km south from Vladivostok in the far east of the country to Cam Ranh and Danang in Vietnam. It is also strengthening and expanding these two bases into naval and air force bases and into ultramodern electronic spying stations. So, the Soviet Union has great facilities to carry out activities in Southeast Asia and in the South Pacific. Soviet aircraft can now spy over Southeast Asia and Soviet ships can move from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean by using the Strait of Malacca and from the China Sea to the Gulf of Thailand.

Thus, it has greater ease in carrying out activities to threaten peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific region. Along with this, the Soviet Union has provided full support for Vietnam to commit aggression against Kampuchea to annex it and set up the Indochinese federation under Vietnam's control. Then the Soviet Union will use this Indochinese federation as its outpost to commit further aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, the presence of Soviet military bases in Vietnam and the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea are not only threatening the survival of the Kampuchean nation and people but are seriously and directly threatening Southeast Asia and the entire Asia-Pacific region as well. The Singaporean defense minister's words are correct.

Faced with this serious and real threat, all the countries in the region must:

1. Constantly raise their vigilance against Vietnamese-Soviet maneuvers and activities -- diplomatic maneuvers in the international arena and military maneuvers in Kampuchea -- to thwart and quickly eliminate them.
2. Further increase each country's defense.
3. More closely unite to oppose the danger of Soviet-Vietnamese expansionist strategy in the region and to quickly dispel it.

As long as all the countries in the region take the above measures with careful preparations and continue to stand firm on the principle of international law and the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean problem -- which demand the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference -- various nations in the region will certainly be able to oppose and dispel the danger of Soviet-Vietnamese expansionist strategy as they have successfully done over the past almost 6 years.

VODK REPORTS SRV TROOPS REPLACED IN SIEM REAP

BK260544 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Between 1 and 6 July, the Vietnamese enemy brought 2,900 reinforcement troops from Vietnam onto the Kampuchean battlefield. Part of these reinforcements -- 400 soldiers -- were taken along Route 6 to Chikreng District in Siem Reap Province. Another part -- comprising 2,500 soldiers -- were sent to Phnum Kraom via the Tonle Sap River. Currently, the Vietnamese enemy are deploying these new soldiers around Siem Reap.

The Vietnamese are shouting about withdrawing some of their troops from Kampuchea, but in reality they are constantly sending in reinforcement troops. This has exposed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful maneuvers of the staged partial troop withdrawal.

ARTICLE VIEWS SHULTZ' RECENT ASEAN VISIT

BK260404 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Unattributed "article": "A Dangerous Collusion"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, after attending the enlarged meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers and visiting Malaysia and Indonesia, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Southeast Asia with a feeling of hopelessness. Some Western newspapers said that the visit to some ASEAN countries by the U.S. secretary of state was aimed at reaffirming Washington's support for its ASEAN allies, but, in fact, it was meant to set up a military alliance in this region so as to broaden and deepen the basis for America's economic and military penetration into this region in accordance with its so-called long-term strategy of opposing the USSR, the Indochinese countries, and the revolutionary forces in the region.

At the meeting with the ASEAN foreign ministers, the chief U.S. diplomat declared complete U.S. support for the ASEAN strategy on the so-called Kampuchea problem, which is one of the tricks perpetrated with the collusion and cooperation of Washington and Beijing in preparation to support the illegal seating of the Pol Pot clique at the United Nations. He also pledged economic cooperation with the ASEAN countries. Currently, the ASEAN countries' trade with the United States ranks fifth in the world. This means that George Shultz's visit was aimed at strengthening U.S. control of the ASEAN countries, both in the political and economic fields, and compelling the ASEAN grouping to join in the U.S. military alliance. At the same time, it was also aimed at convincing the group not to fear but to cooperate with China in various fields.

Nevertheless, the dark U.S. designs employed during Shultz' visit have not been realized as expected. The Indonesian foreign minister noted that 90 percent of the views expressed at the meeting did not agree with U.S. policy on economic relations.

The same is true in the political field. Even though the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles coordinated with one another to pressure the ASEAN countries into issuing a joint statement denouncing Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries, almost all the ASEAN countries have openly and rigorously opposed the most dangerous act of the United States, that is, to increase military collusion between the United States and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, which will eventually bring catastrophic disaster to Southeast Asia.

The U.S. secretary of state tried to cajole the ASEAN countries, for example, by reaffirming that Washington-Beijing relations would not harm Southeast Asia. In the past more than 10 years, Beijing has (?pretended) to pursue a constructive policy, but to no avail. The ASEAN countries have not fallen for their excuses. On this question, the prime minister of Malaysia noted that Malaysia is concerned about China's domination of this region, that the Southeast Asian people do not want China to become the world's third superpower, and that U.S. military assistance to China runs counter to the interests of the people of this region. At the same time, he also pointed out that the threat to Southeast Asia comes from China.

The reaction and opposition from the entire ASEAN grouping clearly reflects the truth that the countries in this region more clearly understand and are more vigilant about the danger of intensified collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionary clique and the extremely dangerous dark scheme of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in Southeast Asia.

It also reflects the increasingly progressive and realistic attitude of the ASEAN countries toward settling problems in Southeast Asia through negotiations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries without external interference for the legitimate interests of the peoples in this region and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The visit to some Southeast Asian countries by the U.S. secretary of state, as expected, has produced no fruitful results. This clearly shows that in a region where the people are stepping up the struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress, U.S. influence will dwindle. The collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists is the primary cause of the danger directly threatening Southeast Asia.

SOVIET PUBLISHERS DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Talk With Education Minister

BK251344 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 25 (OANA-KPL) -- Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, on July 23, received here the delegation of the publishing house for books in Russian language of USSR. At the discussion the Soviet side informed the Lao minister among others on the overall work of the Soviet publishing house -- with the emphasis on the publication of the Lao-Russian dictionaries, the publishing house co-operation and assistance lent to others outside the USSR.

On the occasion, the Lao minister of education briefed the visitors of the education activities including its development in Laos. [sentence as received] He also informed the guests of the activities in the learning of the Russian language in schools of various levels in Laos.

Meeting With Culture Minister

BK251346 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 25 (OANA-KPL) -- Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC who is also minister of culture, on July 24, received here the delegation of the State Committee of the Publishing, Printing and Book Trade of the USSR led by Tamara (Movthayouka). The discussion was dealt with the exchanging of lessons on publishing, printing and book trade fields. [sentence as received] On the same day, the two countries' officials signed here a memorandum on the assessment of their past cooperation, and cooperation in the fields in 1927-1990.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF CANCELS MOSCOW VISIT

BK260212 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Army Chief-of-Staff General Banchop Bunnak has dropped out of a delegation that will visit the Soviet Union and Poland from Saturday, according to an informed parliamentary source. No reason was given for the move but the source said the situation prompted by the arrest of 22 people suspected of communist activity was the reason behind the general's decision to drop out of the trip. The source said that another, Senator Lt-Gen Phak Minakanit, Commander of the Second Army Region, will replace General Banchop on the trip.

The delegation will be headed by Senate Speaker Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin and its members include Mrs Monthini Mongkhonnawin, Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff General Pramot Thawonchan, Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief General Aksananukhro, Panithan Loetrit, Aphichai Chantharase and Chinda Chareonphan. The group, which will be guests of the Supreme Soviet and Polish parliament, is due to return to Bangkok on August 9.

OFFICER SAYS SOVIET PLANES SENT TO LAOS

BK260714 Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 22 Jul 84 pp 2, 16

[Text] A senior Royal Thai Air Force officer told DAO SIAM on 21 July that the Air Force has learned that the Soviet Union recently sent the Lao Air Force three squadrons of 27 MIG-21 planes which are now stationed at Wattai Airbase in Vientiane. The planes will be flown by Lao pilots. He noted that the handover has taken place amid reports about border conflicts at the Thai-Lao border in Uttaradit, Ubon Ratchathani, Nakhon Phanom, and Mukdahan provinces.

Besides, the military also found that Soviet SAM-2, SAM-3, and SAM-7 missiles have been installed around Vientiane and two other cities. The presence of MIG-21 aircraft and SAM missiles in Laos has made Thailand realize that it needs to overhaul its air power on a large scale.

The officer told DAO SIAM that it is vital for the Air Force to buy more sophisticated combat planes because the F-5E and F-5F planes it now has are defensive. The Thai Air Force must also have offensive aircraft in order to strike a balance in case of emergency. He said the Air Force has decided to buy the F16 A100's and will not change its mind. The Air Force considers the F16 is good for offensive operations. In the war between Israel and Syria, F16's managed to strike all SAM missile bases in the first days of the battle. This is proof of its capacity. Concerning the report about the Northrop Company proposing to the Commerce Ministry to barter F-20 Tigersharks for Thailand's rice and other crops, the officer said this is only politics. He said the company has only three model planes for display and production of the planes has not started. The United States proposed the sale of 200 of such planes to South Korea, but Seoul did not give reply to the United States by the 16 April deadline.

The officer did not think that the F16's are expensive. He noted that each of the F16's has the capacity of 2 1/2 F5's. He disclosed that the Air Force has reached agreement with the U.S. company on conditions for the purchase and Thailand will not have to pay at one time for all. According to the agreement, the Royal Thai Air Force will pay an initial down payment and will get the first batch of planes 2 years after the down payment is made. The grace period will be 10 years and the remaining cost will be settled by installments over 20 years.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO LAO BORDER TALKS

Interior Minister Optimistic

BK251007 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning expressed hope for an eventual settlement of the Thai-Lao territorial dispute over border villages despite the stalemate situation following talks over the past three days. Speaking to reporter, the minister implied that he regarded the dispute as a relative easy matter to settle, saying he would not yet take it to the top national-level Thai-Lao border committee, a joint body that is chaired by interior ministers of Bangkok and Vientiane.

Gen Sitthi maintained that the latest round of talks took place in a favourable atmosphere and he did not wish to destroy this status quo. And this wish to preserve the state of relations on this matter as such constituted a reason for this decision to call the attention of the Thai-Lao border committee to it, he added.

Another reason was that at present his Laotian counterpart Sisavat Keobounphan, a co-chairman of the committee, was still on an official trip abroad, he added. Gen Sitthi however, said that the Interior Ministry had no objections to the proposed appointment of a joint technical committee to inspect the disputed area. "Let's wait and see the results of the forthcoming talks on August 6 first," he noted. Meanwhile, an authoritative source in the Lao Embassy yesterday said the head of Laotian delegation Souban Salitthilat would fly back to Vientiane tomorrow.

Souban Salitthilat Departs

BK260915 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jul 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Deputy Laotian Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat flew back to Vientiane this morning after three days of talks aimed at settling the dispute over three border villages ended in a deadlock on Tuesday. Souban is expected to report the results of the meetings to the Laotian Cabinet, a Laotian Embassy official said this morning. Other eight delegates in the Laotian team, including Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong, remain in Bangkok to seek further negotiations with concerned authorities.

Remarks by Athit

BK260327 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] There is no need for the military to hold talks with the Lao side to settle the dispute over the three border villages in Uttaradit Province. Thailand is ready to withdraw its troops from the area on the condition that both countries pull their troops away from the area at the same time, and that no troops are sent back there again. The above statement was made by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek. He said:

[Begin recording] I do not see any need for the military to hold talks on the issue. I am a soldier of the government. The government orders me to defend the country. I must do that. I have no right to hold talks with anyone on the military issue. We only hold talks with our government. We have no duty...

[Question by unidentified reporter, interrupting] What about the maps?

[Answer] We must check the maps since both sides hold different maps. We should consult the treaty and hold negotiations. We cannot move this piece of land. If it can be proved that the area belongs to Thailand, we must take care of it. I do not understand why the issue is so difficult to deal with. It should not be prolonged. I could withdraw our troops even today. However, I must tell them that they must not send their troops in after we pull out. They have not promised not to do that. If we pull out and they send their troops in, who will be held responsible for this since we cannot yet prove whether the area belongs to Laos or Thailand? As for the villagers, they want to be with Thailand. I cannot let them send their troops in after we pull out because the dispute has not yet been resolved. The right thing to do is that troops of both sides pull out and let technical officials prove ownership over the area.
[end recording]

Paper Castigates Laos

BK260209 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Devious Nature of the Three Village Question"]

[Text] A certain devious game is going on which was probably apparent to our Foreign Ministry before Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat came to Bangkok. Ostensibly, that was the reason why the Foreign Ministry handled its negotiations so well but the cat was out of the bag after Souban's press conference Tuesday. But he was bent on wringing out every drop of propaganda advantage because even while blaming Thailand he kept saying that the government in Vientiane will go on talking.

When Souban left Vientiane for Bangkok, he wanted the world to see him as a man with a halo round his head. Here is a Laotian Cabinet minister representing a "small country" going to a "big country" to discuss the future of three villages. Now he wants the world to see the "big country" i.e. Thailand acting as the bully! That he had no intention of negotiating anything became apparent only when the halo disappeared Tuesday and he appeared in his true colours.

As we have said before there is no political problem involved here. If there is a dispute involving the territorial location of the three villages in question -- Ban Kang, Ban Mai, and Ban Savang -- it is a matter for geographers, cartographers and lawyers. It is a technical problem and should be handled by technocrats and not by propagandists.

We do not know where this novel idea of creating a tempest in a teapot over three villages and then escalating them into armed confrontation was hatched -- maybe in Hanoi, maybe in Moscow, but certainly not in Vientiane. But by now, the communist countries should be aware that their propaganda does not work -- for example the voting in the UN General Assembly -- but they are superb on hegemonistic expansion based on broken pledges.

But if we delve deeper into this matter there is, obviously, method in the madness. The UN General Assembly session is only a few months away but that will give sufficient time for the Soviet Union and its satellites to heighten the issue. Hanoi may also be well-prepared to create a serious border incident with Laotians acting as surrogates of surrogates. This, they hope, will given the Soviet bloc of countries to orchestrate an anti-Thai campaign in the General Assembly.

Those who conceived of this ploy are not so naive as to think that they will win an anti-Thai vote in the General Assembly. But Thailand is in a sensitive position because she wants all the votes she can muster to secure membership in the UN Security Council.

Although everything bad that can be said has been said about the lengthy speeches in the UN General Assembly, when it comes to voting there has always been a lot of sensible decisions. Unfortunately, these sensible decisions are not binding on nations, but it will be binding when it comes to membership in the Security Council.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION, EFFECTS

BK260250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "'Cobra Gold' Matches Words With Deeds"]

[Text] American spokesmen are always quick to reassure Thai leaders that the United States will stand firmly behind this country in the event of external aggression. Those promises were fulfilled earlier this year when the U.S. flew in logistical support equipment following attacks by Vietnamese troops on our borders. Washington was also quick to denounce the incursion and to rally diplomatic support for Thailand. In this way promises of support were matched by deeds.

The most highly visible example of Thai-American military cooperation is taking place in the Gulf of Thailand. Units of the American Seventh Fleet, including a helicopter carrier, are conducting joint exercises with the Thai Armed Forces in the annual "Cobra Gold" maneuvers which culminate in a spectacular storming of the beaches of Pattani and Songkhla by a combined force of Marines. The effect of this massive flexing of military muscle is not lost on any country with territorial designs on Thailand, nor is it intended to be. In addition to such high-profile examples of Thai-U.S. military cooperation as "Cobra Gold" the U.S. provides aircraft, weapons supplies and military training courses designed to keep our Armed Forces at the peak of readiness and conversant with the latest advances in military technology.

While the outlook for the future looks reasonably secure, there are three factors that forward strategic planners must constantly bear in mind. There is the alarming Russian build-up in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay, which has become a major staging post for the Soviet Navy. Because they have access to this facility, the Russians have been able to vastly increase their naval and air strength in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and have the power to interfere with vital sealanes if they so wish. Because of the nature of the Vietnamese communist regime and its dependence on Russian aid, Moscow can rely on having this vital Southeast Asian base for as long as it wants. The United States cannot do the same for its key naval support base at Subic Bay in the Philippines because of the unpredictable nature of that country's politics. So long as Marcos remains president, the U.S. is assured of retaining both Subic Bay and Clark Airbase. However if President Marcos were to lose power, the Americans could be ordered out in a sweeping wave of nationalism. Removal of the bases has become a cause celebre among Philippine opposition groups.

Domestic American politics also have to be considered. This is an election year and while President Reagan is expected to win a second term, it is by no means a certainty. A change of president means a change of policy and while Walter Mondale has given no indication that he would reduce U.S. commitments to our region, we must always be prepared for the unexpected. In the meantime we must continue to what we always do best. And that is to stand on our own feet, welcoming aid and assistance from our friends but not allowing ourselves to become totally dependent on it.

COMMERCE MINISTER WARNS JAPAN OVER TRADE DEFICIT

BK261451 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] In one of the strongest references to Japan's trade relations with Thailand, Commerce Minister Kosol Krairoek yesterday warned Tokyo that the "alarming trade deficit against this country had caused public resentment and outcry for immediate and harsh corrective measures."

"The last straw has long been placed on our shoulders," he said, adding that Thailand would abhor the recurrence of the 1972-73 incident when student protests against "things Japanese" dominated the scene of Bangkok.

The strongly-worded statement was contained in a message by Minister Kosol to the official meeting of the Japan-Thailand Joint Committee on Trade that began at the Oriental Hotel yesterday. Kosol and Japan's Minister of International Trade and Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Hikosaburo Okonogi, who is due to fly here today, are to joint the first ministerial-level talks between the two countries since 1979 tomorrow.

Kosol, who is also co-chairman of the Japan Thailand Joint Committee on Trade, said in his message: "It entails more than rhetoric to pacify the Thais who have time and again learned their bitter lessons. We certainly do not want the Thais to have ill-feeling towards the Japanese."

The Thai minister warned that the chronic and rising trade imbalance had created "strong disenchantment," and prompted mouting and simmering pressure on the Thai Government for appropriate action.

Trade between the two countries has been in Japan's favour for more than 25 consecutive years and the disparity has been widening to an alarming scale, he said. The amount of deficit increased by fivefold in then years from 6,619.9 million baht in 1973 to 36,805.1 million baht in 1983, he pointed out adding that the average annual rate of increase in trade deficit is 23.7 percent. "More frightening and to the indignation of the Thai press is the fact that in 1983 alone, Thailand's trade deficit vis-a-vis Japan accounted for 48 percent of her exorbitant trade imbalance," Kosol said.

"It is indisputable that trade performance of any given country depends on a variety of factors but analytical study of trade figures and relations between us reveals that Japan has been doing far less than its share and absorptive capability in Japan-Thailand trade promotion," he added.

Kosol, saying that he hoped the sweet memories of the olden days will not fade far too soon, made the following observations:

-- FIRSTLY, the world has reason to appreciate the Japanese Government's market opening policy. However, the developing countries, Thailand included, have not adequately benefited from it as almost all items come under the auspices of this policy are non-agricultural.

-- SECONDLY, it is our impression that some practices and regulations imposed by Japan on some of our export items can only be viewed as giving undue preference to the developed countries at the expense of the developing ones. The high frozen boneless chicken import duty rate imposed by the Japanese authority is a case in point.

-- THIRDLY, most of the foreign investments and joint-ventures in Thailand acquire Japanese technology, raw material and machinery. It is ironic for the products under such an undertaking to be rejected by the Japanese importers and authorities on the grounds that they are not up to the Japanese standard.

-- FOURTHLY, various world trade forums including the Williamsburg and London Summits have called for the elimination, or at least the roll-back, of protectionist practices. Notwithstanding, Japan has still maintained numerous tariff and nontariff barriers particularly on agricultural products without adequately taking into account economic reality and conditions of Thailand as Japan's trading partner.

-- FIFTHLY, upon reviewing past consultations, there are evidences to show the lack of enthusiasm to comply with Thailand's requests particularly on the relaxation of import restriction, tariff reduction, and GSP improvement, to mention only a few.

Kosol added: "With all fairness and impartiality, I have the strong conviction that Japan is more than capable of absorbing more agricultural products from Thailand, had sufficient sympathetic consideration been given to Thailand's economic and production structure and to its most immediate production structure and to its most immediate problems. There are at least 200 animal feed factories in Japan capable of using Thai maize and tapioca products. There definitely exists vast potential of utilising Thai maize once claimed one-seventh of total Japanese requirement.

"Admittedly, there are flaws in the trade, investment and other economic relations of our two countries. Both sides bear and share responsibilities and blame. But this is not incorrigible if genuine and sincere efforts and careful and mutual planning are readily available and firmly committed," he said.

The minister said: "This is a challenge that we must take up with valor and wisdom. This is a task that we must undertake with full vigour and indefatigable efforts. We sincerely hope that the Japanese side will render her full cooperation. Nevertheless, the above-mentioned attempt or the restructuring of our two countries' economic relations has to be implemented in stages. The most immediate and serious problems facing us is the heavily lopsided trade situation which requires prompt and forceful actions," he said.

Kosol suggested the following targets to attain for the benefit of the two countries' good relationship and understanding.

-- FIRSTLY, concrete ways and means to ameliorate trade situation as Thailand is no longer capable of sustaining any more economic injury. The last straw has long been placed on our shoulder.

-- SECONDLY, more equitable and favourable treatments of Thai products commensurate with Thailand's trade deficit with Japan by ways of tariff adjustment, quota increases, etc.

-- THIRDLY, abolition or at least substantial reduction of unjustified tariff and non-tariff barriers to facilitate easier access of Thai products to Japanese markets.

-- FOURTHLY, strict adherence to the mutually agreed upon target of import of Thai products by Japan.

He added: "I regard it as my obligation to point out to you that your deliberation is of utmost important not only to facilitate the ministerial meeting but also to safeguard against any possible undesirable and strained trade relation."

KYODO Report

OW260613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO -- Thailand's Commerce Minister Kosol Krairoek warned Thursday Thailand is unhappy with its massive trade deficit with Japan and this could trigger a boycott of Japanese goods.

Kosol also criticized Japan for refusing to allow the import of Thai products manufactured with Japan's technological help, saying it is strange that the Japanese should claim the products were not up to standard. Unless Japan takes immediate and effective measures to remedy the situation, it could face a boycott of Japanese products similar to the "don't buy Japanese goods" movement waged in the early 1970s, he warned.

BANGKOK WORLD ON CPT FAILURE IN NORTH REGION

BK260922 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 32

[Text] The Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] tried to implement a plan to seize control of northern Thailand in 1977, an intelligence source told the WORLD this morning. The plan was put into effect at a time when the CPT rank was swelled by students and intellectuals driven into communist arms by the ultra right-wing government of the time. The communist plan was frustrated when the then Supreme Commander Gen Kriangsak Chamanan overthrew the Thanin Kraiwichian government and implemented a liberal approach toward fugitives from the 1976 Thammasat bloodbath, causing many of them to surrender to the government. Internal quarrels between members of the CPT also played a large part in the collapse of the "liberation" plan, the source said.

The CPT strength reached its peak in 1977 when large numbers of fugitive students, intellectuals and politicians were absorbed into the jungle force in every region. That was when the CPT began to think about liberating the North before the other regions in order to fulfil its objective of finally taking the entire state power. The CPT reasons for tackling the North first were:

a) Geographical terrain in the North was favorable for the CPT to set up base areas which were difficult for government forces to reach. The areas included Pha Daeng mountain in Chiang Rai Province; Phu Him Rong Kla, Khao Kho mountain and Phu Khat-Phu Miang mountains straddling the three provinces of Phitsanulok, Phetchabun and Loei; Phu Wae and Phu Phayak mountains in Nan Province.

b) The northern region shares a common border with Laos from where the CPT could be provided with sanctuaries and supply lines to receive material support from China.

c) The CPT could easily establish its state-power administration in remote villages of hilltribe people, the Hmong and Lua tribesmen.

In practice, the CPT transferred a large number of fighters and cadres from the Northeast to reinforce various existing work units in the North. However, the plan failed because of the constant decline in the CPT beginning late 1978 until the present time. The decline was caused by a falling-out between pro-Beijing CPT members and the pro-Moscow governments of Laos and Vietnam. A liberal Thai Government attitude towards the communists and offers of amnesty caused a series of mass defection which crippled the CPT and has left it in a state of disarray, the source said.

PRC CLAIMS OF BORDER PROVOCATIONS REJECTED

OW251235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Beijing authorities have recently again slanderously clamored that Vietnam is creating provocations along the two countries' common border, that Vietnam is massing troops along the border in preparation for a new attack.

Those Beijing slanders, uttered through the XINHUA and echoed by Western radio stations on 25 July, are standard tricks, aimed at deceiving the public, confusing right and wrong, in order to cover up the fact that they themselves are responsible for, and the culprits in, creating tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. It is Beijing itself which has repeatedly created armed provocations, gradually grabbed Vietnam's territory, conducted a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, and closely colluded with the United States and the ultrarightist Thai authorities in carrying out a common policy, aimed at weakening Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

The Beijing slanders, as proved on many occasions from experience, are also aimed at preparing public opinion for its new military acts along the two countries' border. We vehemently reject the nonsensical slanders by the Beijing authorities, and denounce to the public their dangerous scheme of preparing adventurous military acts against Vietnam. We have, on many occasions, stated clearly that we do not carry out any provocative acts against China. We always respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of China, desire to restore normal relations between the two countries and have, on many occasions, proposed to the Chinese authorities that talks be rapidly resumed to resolve the problems concerning relations between the two countries.

However, our Armed Forces and people, determined to defend every inch of sacred land of the fatherland, and their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, definitely will not tolerate any act of the Chinese authorities encroaching on their independence, sovereignty, and territory. Our counteractions are just necessary acts of self defense. The Beijing slanders cannot distort our stance and righteous actions.

LEADERS GREET CUBAN COUNTERPARTS ON HOLIDAY

OW251644 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent their warmest greetings to President Fidel Castro Ruz on the 31st anniversary of the day of national rebellion of the Republic of Cuba.

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is addressed to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

It says: "The daring attack on the Moncada Barracks directly led by you marked a historic turning point in the protracted and heroic struggle of the Cuban people, which ended with the glorious victory on January 1, 1959 of completely liberating the country from the domination of North American neo-colonialism, and the foundation of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

"Over the past 25 years under the correct leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba headed by you, the heroic Cuban people have overcome numerous trials and repeatedly defeated all hostile schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, firmly defending the homeland and obtaining many great and all-sided achievements in socialist construction, making worthy contributions to the common struggle of the world people for the noble objectives of our time: peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. With its brilliant successes and great contributions, Cuba's international position and prestige have constantly been raised.

"We note with satisfaction that the exemplary relations and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the Vietnam-Cuba treaty of friendship and cooperation have been unceasingly consolidated and satisfactorily developed. Once again, we affirm that the Vietnamese people firmly stand on the side of the Cuban people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and fully believe that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban people will foil all hostile schemes and acts of the enemy and continue to take Cuba steadily forward on the road of socialism, while fulfilling their noble international obligations towards the fraternal peoples.

"On this occasion, we wish to express our profound gratitude to the party, the government and the people of Cuba, particularly to you, for the strong support and generous assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution. May the fraternal Cuban people obtain many new and greater achievements in their glorious cause. May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties and peoples be further consolidated and developed. Good health and success to you in your noble mission."

Also today, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho sent his greetings to Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power [as received] of Cuba, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent his greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY

BK251118 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 84

[NHAN DAN 23 July editorial: "Implementing the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum: Every State-Run Industrial Enterprise Is a Fortress Fighting for Increased Productivity, Quality, and Efficiency"]

[Text] With the aim of effecting a vigorous change in economic management, the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee paid special attention to changing the managerial system in all grass roots units, especially state-run industrial enterprises.

In its resolution, the plenum affirmed the need to expand the powers, responsibilities, duties, and interests of grassroots units and vigorously shift them to a socialist system of business. The nucleus of that system is planning, which should be carried out in combination with economic accountability and socialist business transactions. The new system of planning has been defined in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and the three basic levels of planning, with each level truly mastering its own planning work -- formulating, proportioning, protecting, and implementing its own plans.

Once they have been entrusted with extensive powers, all establishments and localities should go by the orientations, the tasks, and the major targets set forth for the entire country to develop their capabilities in order to be able to carry out production and business transactions dynamically and with good results. This is aimed at ensuring rational distribution, improving the working people's livelihood, satisfying the needs of their expanded reproduction, and contributing ever more to the cause of industrialization of the country.

This planning system is characterized by four main features: First, plans are formulated, balanced, and integrated from the grassroots level up under correct centralized guidance from the top level down; second, they are formulated on the basis of the four sources of capabilities and of integrating all the three aspects of production, technology, and finance; third, it is compulsory to simplify the system of legal norms along with strengthening the system of suggested norms and the system of economic-technical criteria and norms; fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the economic contract system in the field of material supply and product consumption.

The enterprises, on the basis of their own sources of capabilities, will formulate draft plans and submit them to the higher echelons for examination and approval at the beginning of the year. The state will examine and approve these draft plans and assign legal norms to the enterprises. In accordance with the law, the state encourages the enterprises to carry out supplementary plans, using supplies procured by themselves; and to encourage them to register for higher legal plan norms, the state allows the enterprises to compute the production costs of those products falling under legal norms and manufactured with self-procured materials by using the actual purchase prices of such materials and at the same time, to exchange a portion of the products covered by the plan for supplies needed in production and to set aside products manufactured with self-procured materials for inclusion in the various enterprise funds at a higher percentage than that applicable to products manufactured chiefly with state-supplied materials.

In the distribution of supplies and the consumption of products, the new system specifies that supply organizations must provide the enterprises with materials in accordance with the provisions for quantity, quality, prices, time, and place as stipulated in economic contracts. The enterprises must deliver the products that fall under the state's unified management to those organizations specified by the state at state-directed prices. At the same time, they are, upon consideration and approval, permitted to use part of the products manufactured with self-procured materials for joint business, economic integration, exchange, or export if those products are export items in order to replenish their sources of supplies. However, they are absolutely forbidden to unwarrantedly sell products or materials to private traders or raise their prices for profits.

The new managerial system combines planning closely with economic accountability and socialist business transactions, ensuring that all establishments fully exercise their financial autonomy. On the basis of intensifying the role of planning in management, the enterprises should use their financial autonomy as an important tool to amass capital and invest it in a most profitable manner, compute economic results, mobilize all their forces, develop all available factors, and intensively exploit all capabilities to most satisfactorily formulate and fulfill their plans, and reap more profits and distribute them in a scrupulous manner to ensure the interests of society and of every unit and laborer.

Concrete measures should be enforced with the aim of expanding the contract system, improving the profit computing procedures, raising the rate of profits and the norms of the enterprise, and increasing the part of profits withheld for the enterprises to set up various funds, especially those necessary for the development of production.

It is necessary to combine these funds with profits in order to enable the enterprises to play a more active role and take more responsibility in investment activities, as well as to replenish liquid assets with their own resources. It is also necessary to withhold a rational part of the profits for use as basic depreciation funds of the enterprises and to appropriately increase the rate of withholding profits for them to cover major repairs.

Efforts should be made to improve rationally the systems of financial revenue, credits, cash management, cost computation, wage planning, and price control aimed at encouraging various enterprises to do business with efficiency; apply advanced science and technology to production; economize on the use of capital, material, and energy; and increase the quality of products. These systems not only extend the powers of the enterprises but also require that they uphold responsibility and vigorously develop initiative and creativity in exploiting all their latent and existing capabilities to expand their production and business activities and perform their daily work in a disciplined, orderly manner.

Strengthening the state-run economic forces, especially striving to consolidate satisfactorily and to develop various enterprises and to achieve an integration of production in industry, is a basic managerial task. It is necessary for the entire managerial machinery to grasp promptly the resolution of the party Central Committee so as to look forward to the grassroots units to help them change their system of management.

It is the responsibility of all enterprises, joint enterprises, and united enterprises to rely on that new change to make themselves the fortresses struggling for increased productivity, quality, and efficiency in production and business transactions, thus helping to accelerate economic development.

NHAN DAN ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES' RIGHTS

BK251642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jul 84

[NHAN DAN 25 July editorial: "Implement the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum, Broaden the Agricultural Cooperatives's Initiatives in Production and Business"]

[Text] Cooperatives and production collectives are fundamental units of socialist collective agriculture. Manpower and land are major precious assets that produce abundant wealth for society. They are the country's great economic potential which can be immediately exploited and which can be found in every cooperative and production collective.

The improvement of management in conjunction with efforts to apply technical innovations and broaden the initiatives and creativity of cooperatives and production collectives is the most important factor for bettering the use of manpower and land, expanding handicraft branches and trades, and carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping while expanding the cultivated are, and quickly increasing crop yields and marketable agricultural products in order to meet the people's consumption needs.

In particular, it is necessary to produce enough grain for consumption and for keeping as a reserve, to provide commodity industry with fuel and farm produce, and to create an important source of exports.

Improving and increasing planning activities of cooperatives are the most important goals to be achieved in improving the management mechanism of basic production units. Cooperatives and production collectives are socialist collective economic units.

In compliance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the state, through its incentive policies, must provide supplies and technical means and offer economic contracts and various forms for organizing economic integration and joint business to help cooperatives formulate and implement plans.

Legal plan norms assigned to cooperatives consist primarily of two categories as specified in economic contracts that are signed at the beginning of a crop season. Products, including export items, must be sold by cooperatives to the state in accordance with quality standards and prices as specified in economic contracts. The state must provide cooperatives with fuel, supplies, raw materials, machinery, and services in accordance with specifications concerning quantity, quality, place, time, and advances of money.

Cooperatives and production collectives must fully carry out all their tax payment duties. All the state's legal norms under economic contracts must also be calculated in accordance with state law and must be controlled by financial organisations and the state bank financially and monetarily.

Guided by the district and village administrations concerned, a congress of cooperative members or production collective members must decide on the socioeconomic plan formulated by its own unit. Supply organs and economic and technical service establishments must respect the collective mastery of cooperatives and production collectives and must refrain from doing anything that is regarded as restrictive, bureaucratic, and detrimental to grassroots-level units. These economic relations must be concretized through those already-signed economic contracts that specify various forms of material incentives and payment for damage.

In addition to planning, other areas of management such as production, labor, and financial management at various cooperatives and production collectives must be consolidated and improved in order to ensure the implementation of the economic accounting system and socialist business at grassroots-level units.

Over the years, the product contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers has contributed to promoting enthusiasm among millions of laborers at various cooperatives and production collectives and generating a powerful driving force in the use of manpower, the maximum exploitation of land, the application of technical innovations, the overcoming of some difficulties caused by natural calamities, and the stepping up of production.

Perfecting the product contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers is part of the task of improving the management of cooperatives and production collectives. It is necessary to strengthen the socialist system of collective ownership over the essential means of production and to consolidate basic production units and specialized teams in order to ensure production conditions for contractors.

We must expand the application of the product contract system to all crop plants, domestic animals, and handicraft branches and trades. We must step up the training of managerial cadres for cooperatives and production teams and of professional cadres. We must devise an appropriate policy of benefits accorded to managerial, technical, and professional cadres on the basis of the production and business results of the establishments concerned and the achievement of the main goals of the task of perfecting the new contract system. We must ensure the further improvement of the strength of the collective and of each laborer if a combined strength is to be created for forcing agricultural production ahead.

While agriculture is gradually advancing toward large-scale socialist production, cooperatives and production collectives must develop a close link with districts which are a fundamental unit. Districts are appropriate places where we can rally the forces of various cooperatives, renew the division of labor, ensure better use of land, promote the expansion of branches and trades, link cultivation with animal husbandry and with the processing of farm produce, integrate all forces to create a combined strength to develop the economy, build our culture, train new men, strengthen national defense, and ensure the people's lives and expanded production.

Improving the management of cooperatives and production collectives is aimed at consolidating production establishments and helping them figure out problems facing higher echelons, especially the district echelon. On the other hand, intensifying district building is aimed at creating conditions for improving the management of grassroots-level establishments. Improving the management of cooperatives and production collectives is also an important goal of district building.

As all party policies and lines are implemented at the grass-roots level, in order to push agriculture forward, we must create conditions for every establishment, especially cooperatives and production collectives.

Results obtained in mustering the combined strength of every collective and every laborer and in satisfactorily exploiting all latent potentials to step up production and business efforts so as to achieve increasingly higher output and yields, better qualities, and still-greater economic results will be regarded as a yardstick to measure initial achievements in renovating the mechanism of agricultural management at the grass-roots level in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES -- Hanoi VNA July 25 -- Algerian Ambassador to Vietnam Nacer Ad-Din Haffad left here today, ending his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 25 Jul 84 OW]

AUSTRALIAFURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIMOR OVERFLIGHTS ISSUE

Indonesian Envoy, Hayden Talk

BK260224 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Indonesia's ambassador to Australia, Mr Agus Marpaung, had warned that the issue of flights by unidentified aircraft over East Timor could cause tension between his country and Australia. Mr Marpaung said this could happen if the media exaggerated the issue. The ambassador said that while the two countries were trying hard to understand each other, it would be better if the media helped in trying to keep relations calm. Mr Marpaung was speaking to reporters in Canberra after a meeting with Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, who discussed the issue with him.

Murdani Charges Reported

BK251421 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Sue McAlister]

[Text] Australia's relations with its most populous near neighbor, Indonesia, have been strained of late. However, it had been hoped that things would improve following the adoption this month by Australia's ruling Labor Party of the policy on East Timor, which was considerably less critical of Indonesia's takeover of the former Portuguese territory than Labor's previous policy. However, this week has seen another issue crop up -- one which will probably not help to improve bilateral relations.

Radio Australia's chief political correspondent, John Lombard, was in Jakarta when Foreign Minister Hayden visited the Indonesian capital to address and confer with his counterparts from the six member states of ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It was after his meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers that Mr Hayden had a meeting with General Murdani -- head of Indonesia's Armed Forces. And John Lombard claims it was during this meeting that Mr Hayden was surprised to hear from Gen Murdani that Indonesia was concerned about unauthorized flights over East Timor -- flights which according to John Lombard was believed by Indonesia to possibly involve espionage. This has been denied by Mr Hayden and the Australian defense force head. Here's John Lombard.

[Begin recording] [Lombard] Friday the 13th of July was not a good day for Australia's foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden. Early in the morning, he addressed the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers and put forward what he described as a modest proposal to solve the Kampuchean problem. He suggested that Australia's national capital, Canberra, host a conference of ASEAN plus Vietnam and Laos to try and work out an agenda for a solution in Kampuchea. But the ASEAN foreign ministers rejected the Hayden initiative immediately. So it wasn't a very happy Mr Hayden who then went for his first official meeting with the chief of Indonesia's Armed Forces, General Benni Murdani.

General Murdani and Mr Hayden both have a reputation for blunt talking, and by all accounts, their meeting was just that -- blunt. They discussed a range of matters but inevitably the issue of East Timor came up. Mr Hayden explained the Labor Party's new resolution on East Timor which is critical of the manner of the Indonesian military takeover of the former Portuguese territory.

And Gen Murdani made it quite clear to Mr Hayden that the Labor proposal for an independent, international inspection of East Timor was totally unacceptable and was regarded as an interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia.

But it was while they were on the subject of East Timor that Gen Murdani raised something that came as a complete surprise to Mr Hayden. The armed services commander said Indonesia was aware of incursions recently into Indonesian airspace over East Timor of a small aircraft. It had occurred, Gen Murdani said, on a number of nights. Mr Hayden suggested that the plane might be attempting to bring drugs from Southeast Asia into Australia. But no, Gen Murdani insisted, the plane had Air Force markings. It was clear that Gen Murdani, by raising it with Australia's foreign minister, believed that the Australian Air Force planes may have been spying over East Timor.

But Mr Hayden was in for another shock. In further discussion about the issue, it is my understanding that Gen Murdani made it quite plain that he would not tolerate any spying on East Timor by anybody, and if another plane was spotted by the Indonesians, they would probably take retaliatory action.

This threat now raises a further question of what capability the Indonesians have on East Timor to shoot down a straying aircraft. Do they have missiles? Or jetfighters? Perhaps the greatest significance of the whole affair is the fact that Gen Murdani felt concerned enough about the flights the Indonesians have already monitored for him to raise it directly with Mr Hayden -- the Foreign minister of a so-called friendly neighbor. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE 'REACTS STRONGLY' TO REAGAN REMARKS

LD252018 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister-elect, Mr David Lange, has reacted sharply to a statement by President Reagan that he was confident New Zealand would not deny port access to American military warships. Mr Lange said he hoped Mr Reagan's other pronouncements on foreign policy had more grounding in fact. He said the President could say what he liked and he was entitled to form a view based on what he believed was going to happen, but Mr Reagan had not spoken to him. Mr Reagan told a news conference earlier that he had (?reason) to believe there would be no denial of port facilities to American ships. The policy of the incoming Labor government is to deny nuclear powered or armed ships entry to New Zealand ports. However, Mr Lange said he did not believe the United States intended to put pressure on New Zealand over the issue. He said that (?at) meetings with United States personnel he had found them friendly, and believed it was possible to preserve a good relationship with such people.

LANGE SWORN IN, CONFIRMS STAND ON NUCLEAR SHIPS

BK260718 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] New Zealand's newly elected prime minister, Mr David Lange, has officially taken office and repeated his pledge to ban nuclear-powered and armed warships from his country's ports. Mr Lange and his 19 ministers were sworn in as New Zealand's fourth Labor government by the governor general, Sir David Beattie, in a short ceremony at Government House in Wellington.

Shortly after taking the oath of office Mr Lange questioned President Reagan's statement yesterday that American nuclear warships would not be banned from New Zealand ports. Mr Lange said he hoped that other pronouncements on foreign policy by President Reagan had more grounding in fact.

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN JAKARTA FOR VISIT

Met by Foreign Minister

BK251354 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, and his party arrived at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport at 1654 aboard a special Malaysian plane for a 2-day visit to Indonesia. Hardiyanto, a Radio Republik Indonesia reporter, covering the arrival, reported from the airport:

[Begin recording] Listeners, aboard a special Malaysian plane flight No M-2802, the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat arrived at Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport. Shortly after the plane was parked on the airport apron, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja ascended the stairs to welcome the PLO leader and shake hands. The foreign minister then accompanied Yasir 'Arafat and introduced 'Arafat to a number of welcoming officials. Also present at the airport to welcome 'Arafat were Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam, Jakarta Governor Suprpto, regional executive councillors, and other officials. 'Arafat and his 4-member entourage were then taken from the airport to the Wisma Negara [state guesthouse]. [end recording]

Tonight, Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah will host a reception for the PLO leader at Merdeka Selatan Palace. Earlier, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Yasir 'Arafat paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. Before coming to Indonesia, the PLO leader made a 3-day visit to Malaysia.

Talks With Suharto

BK251609 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] President Suharto and the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, held an hour-long talk beginning at 1830 in the Jepara Room of Merdeka Palace. During the meeting, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and Junior Minister-Cabinet Secretary Murdiono were present. On the PLO side were Jamal as-Surani, (Nabil Amer), (Sa'id Murdin), (Sulaiman), and other PLO leaders.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono said both leaders had exchanged views and experiences. The PLO leader expressed confidence in the PLO ideals to establish a democratic and independent Palestinian state because of the continued struggle of the Palestinian people. President Suharto in turn showed his appreciation for the PLO conviction by stating that Indonesia once had a similar experience. The struggle for independence will be realized through strong unity. According to Minister Sudharmono, Indonesia will continue its principled and political support for the struggle of the PLO to realize the independence of the Palestinian people.

The PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a 2-day visit to Indonesia. Earlier, the PLO leader had visited Malaysia.

MOKHTAR RETURNS FROM CAIRO, COMMENTS ON VISIT

BK231002 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Indonesia and other Islamic countries supported Egyptian initiatives calling the Nonaligned Movement to hold a special meeting to discuss and to bring about a settlement of the protracted Iran-Iraq war. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stated this upon arrival from Cairo last night. But the minister could not say when the special meeting would be held.

Further decision on the holding of such a meeting was on the hands of the movement's current chairman which is India. According to Minister Mokhtar, the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, has also launched an effort for the settlement of the 46-month conflict by sending Gambian Prime Minister [as heard] Dawda Jawara to approach the two parties.

During his 3-day visit to Egypt lasting from July 18 to 20, Minister Mokhtar has held discussions with new Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Ahmad 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid. He also paid a courtesy call on President Husni Mubarak during which he conveyed a message from President Suharto. On the occasion, Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said President Mubarak expressed the hope that President Suharto would be able to pay a visit to Egypt.

MEMORANDUMS SIGNED WITH PNG AT BORDER MEETING

BK231118 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] At the opening of a periodical meeting of the Indonesian-PNG Border National Committee in Surabaya this morning, two memorandums of understanding were signed, one on defining the traditional cross border and another on establishing border communications technical teams respectively between the two countries.

In his opening speech PNG chief delegate Paulias Matane said that the understanding and good relationship between Indonesia and the PNG considerably contributed to solving problems concerning the border of the two countries. He said that during such a meeting, many problems could be discussed such as telecommunications, socio-cultural matters, a survey concerning the border between the two countries; and so on. He admitted that a periodical review of the basic agreement was very important in promoting cooperation and the objectives of the agreement.

Meanwhile, Indonesian chief delegate Sudharmono said that the emergence of problems between the two neighboring countries was inevitable, but they should be solved in a friendly manner. Several problems have emerged since the signing of the Indonesian-PNG border agreement, but they could be settled by consistently honoring their respective policies.

TRANSMIGRATION MINISTER ON RESETTLEMENT ISSUE

BK231638 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Transmigration Minister Martono has made it clear that the resettlement program is Indonesia's internal affair, and any problem arising from the program will be settled by the Indonesian Government itself. This was disclosed by Minister Martono during the inauguration of the office of the Transmigration Department for Nganjuk, Jombang, and Gresik regencies in Mojokerto today.

He further said that external circles should not present proposals that amount to interference in Indonesia's resettlement program. The transmigration minister deemed it necessary to clarify the issue as some community groups in the PNG and Australia have not yet understood the resettlement program in Irian Jaya, thus causing misunderstandings.

MALAYSIAPLO'S 'ARAFAT ADDRESSES RALLY, HOLDS TALKS

Speaks at Stadium

BK240955 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 July 84

[Text] The PLO chairman, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has stressed that Malaysia and the PLO are on the same destiny to fight the Zionists and imperialists. He declared that the Palestinian struggle is a true cause which must be carried on until victory is achieved. He is happy that the PLO is not alone in the struggle but is fully supported by Muslim brother countries including Malaysia. Mr 'Arafat condemned the international conspiracy which wants Palestine to be under Zionist domain. He described the Iran-Iraq conflict as a move by the imperialists to achieve their self-interest. Mr 'Arafat was addressing a rally attended by thousands of people at Stadium Negara [National Stadium] Kuala Lumpur.

Earlier, Mr 'Arafat has an audience with his majesty, the king, at the national palace. He also had talks with Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, special envoy of the prime minister. They touched on a wide range of topics, including the Iran-Iraq war and the Organization of Islamic Conference activities. Mr 'Arafat expressed his gratitude for Malaysia's continued support of the PLA and his personal appreciation to Tan Sri Ghazali for his services. He believes Tan Sri Ghazali could further contribute to the PLO cause. The PLO leader arrived last night for a state visit at the invitation of the king. He was given a ceremonial welcome at Parliament Square this morning before starting his busy round of activities.

This afternoon, Mr 'Arafat will have talks with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, on wide-ranging subjects with particular emphasis on the Palestinian issue and West Asia in general. Speaking in Sandakan this morning, the prime minister said the government will adopt a specific approach under which it will continue to help the PLO together with the majority of Arab countries. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, however, felt that the responsibility of solving the question of Palestine rested solely with the UN Security Council and not individual big powers.

Mahathir Meets 'Arafat

BK241400 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Malaysia has offered training facilities to the PLO on various fields. They include education and other facilities under the Malaysian technical cooperation program. The offer was made by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in his talks with the visiting PLO leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, in Kuala Lumpur today.

The meeting was also attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, and the minister in attendance, Encik Anwar Ibrahim. Later, Mr 'Arafat, the prime minister, the PLO delegation, and cabinet ministers held a second round of talks. The two meetings lasted for 3 hours.

The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, briefing newsmen on the outcome of the meeting, said Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir reiterated the Malaysian Government and people's close support for the PLO. The prime minister pointed out that the visit would motivate the people to help the Palestinians in whatever way they could. Malaysia is prepared to offer places and scholarships to Palestinians in local universities, especially in medicine and paramedical fields.

Mr 'Arafat briefed the prime minister on the latest situation in West Asia, particularly the struggle for the Palestinian inalienable rights. The PLO leader also referred to the attempt by Israel to liquidate his movement through assaults of Beirut and Tripoli. Despite this attempt, the PLO maintains its strength and unity.

The PLO will continue its struggle for its objectives. Mr 'Arafat described the situation within the PLO as sound because its unity is maintained. He also explained to the prime minister the situation in Gaza and West Bank in which Israel had confiscated property and embarked on setting up more settlements to pursue its expansionist policy. This has made the Palestinian struggle difficult, but the PLO is determined to continue its fight.

Earlier, Mr 'Arafat introduced himself to some 15,000 Malaysians who filled Stadium Negara [National Stadium] to greet him. He declared that the Palestinians had asked Malaysians for their support and [words indistinct] Malaysians from all walks of life chanted slogans like "Long live 'Arafat," "Long live Mahathir," "Success to the PLO," and "Down with Zionism." Mr 'Arafat will attend a state banquet at the Istana Negara [State Palace] later tonight.

'Arafat, PLO Stand Hailed

BK241437 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Malaysia has been delighted to receive Mr Yasir 'Arafat, who is paying a surprise visit although a very welcome one. This is the first visit by the PLO leader to this country, although his name is a household word here and elsewhere.

Malaysia recognizes the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. Mr 'Arafat symbolizes the brave and long-drawn-out struggle of the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, who are under Israeli rule and despotism. Mr 'Arafat's career is a truly inspiring one, which has been followed with deep interest by all Malaysians. It is regrettable that in some sections of the Western press, Mr 'Arafat has been portrayed as one who condones terrorism. The plain truth, which is recognized by the more responsible and respectable organs of world public opinion, is that Mr 'Arafat headed the more moderate groups among Palestinians -- namely those under the banner of Fatah or Al Fatah. To quote a well known reference volume, Fatah is opposed to indiscriminate terrorism. That cannot be said of the Israelis' (?resort) of violence, for example. Mr 'Arafat has been a tireless fighter for the Arab cause.

It is not by any means an easy task to rally the Palestinian people after they have been driven out from their traditional homeland. It was an equally difficult endeavor to sensitize the world to the Arab side of the West Asia problem. The Israelis have the advantage on massive support of the Jewish community in the United States. The Palestinians have to fall back on their own resources and on the contribution from their brethren in other Arab countries.

With a major segment of the Western media being controlled by Zionism, it is very difficult very often to even obtain a fair share of attention for the Palestinian cause in leading newspapers. However, all the sacrifices and the self-denial of Mr Yasir 'Arafat and his loyal supporters eventually bore fruit.

Today the PLO is recognized as the authentic representative of the Palestinians. Even the setback caused by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon 2 years ago did not succeed in breaking the will of the PLO. Rather, it has now begun a new phase in its career, and countries which at one time had a kind of blind sympathy for Israel have begun to see Zionism for what it really is, namely, a ruthless force. It is only a question of time before the dream of a free Palestine becomes reality. The Palestinian people have a distinct identity and a culture of their own that goes back to several centuries.

As the process of development proceeds with vigor in the Arab world, there will be more opportunities for building up both the military and diplomatic resources needed to counter the Israeli intransigence.

Malaysia's stand has always been consistent regarding Palestine. Israel must vacate the territory it occupied in the 6-day war in 1967. Further, it must stop the practice of opening Jewish settlements in the fertile West Bank territory, which is the heart of Palestine. Mr Yasir 'Arafat's visit will help to strengthen the close ties that already exist between the people of Malaysia and Palestine.

THAI OFFICIAL ON BENEFITS OF CLOSER TRADE LINKS

BK241129 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Jul 84 p 6

[BERNAMA report]

[Text] Alor Setar, Sat.-- The Thai Government supports efforts to foster closer trade links between Kedah and Southern Thailand, the Thai Secretary General of Foreign Trade, Mr Danai Dulalumpha, said today. Mr Danai, who is on a three-day visit here, said that among other things, regional development through joint ventures under the umbrella of ASEAN could be considered.

He said this after a briefing by state and Federal officials at Bangunan Sultan Abdul Halim. Kedah Menteri Besar Datuk Seri Syed Nahar Shahabuddin, who was present, said that in the past, co-operation between the two regions had been overlooked possibly because Malaysia and Thailand were thinking of cooperation on a broader perspective within the context of ASEAN. He said economic and social development in the two regions which would follow from the closer cooperation would make the people, especially those in the border area, feel less insecure and less vulnerable to the communist ideology.

SINGAPORE

PARLIAMENT APPROVES CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL

BK251529 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Constitution amendment bill to allow (?the) three opposition party candidates to enter parliament as nonconstituency members has been approved. Nonconstituency members will have all the rights, privileges, and duties of elected MP's but cannot vote in the House on any voting relating to a bill to amend the constitution [passage indistinct] no confidence in the government. Independent candidates cannot become nonconstituency MP's.

AGRAVA BOARD GIVES LEGAL STAFF 31 JULY DEADLINE

HK250924 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Former Justice Corazon Agrava, chairman of the board investigating the Aquino assassination, today set July 31st as the deadline for the panel's legal staff to submit its report on the probe. The report contains recommendations and summaries of [word indistinct] collated in more than 8 months of [word indistinct]. Andres Narvasa, the board's general counsel, who is head of the legal panel [words indistinct]. Informed sources said the panel would either adopt entirely the report for its findings or totally discard it and prepare its own conclusions. The board went into seclusion on July 4 to evaluate the testimonies of some 180 witnesses and [words indistinct].

MARCOS ON NEED FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY ASSISTANCE

HK260109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Philippines welcomes initiatives of developed countries to bring about a broadly-based world economic recovery. The president declared this before representatives of international financial institutions and diplomats who held discussions on assistance to the Philippines at a luncheon conference at Malacanang. He said action by developed countries in three areas aimed at improving global economy is welcomed by the government. These are the moves to lower international interest rates, consideration of capital inflow from commercial and individual development sources, and more openings for exports from developing countries by liberalizing trade rules. The Philippines, the president said, also supports initiatives to allow borrowing countries longer time to pay their foreign debt if they show serious efforts to improve their economies.

At the same time, Mr Marcos said the Philippines sees the need for more development assistance in the face of rising commercial loan interests, the tight credit situation abroad, and the fickleness of financial markets. He said he hoped these agencies will look favorably at programs and projects supporting agriculture and rural development. The president said these projects are aimed at raising farm production, benefiting the majority of Filipinos relying on agriculture for their livelihood.

Further on Marcos Speech

OW251351 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] There is a need for more official development assistance from other countries in the face of rising commercial loan interests, the tight credit situation abroad, and the fickleness of financial markets. The president stressed this point in a speech before representatives of international financing institutions and diplomats in a luncheon conference at Malacanang. Jose Barotilla was there:

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] The luncheon meeting highlighted the end of a 2-day local aid review conference among countries extending official development assistance to the Philippines. The president told the group that the Philippines supports all initiatives by developed countries to bring about a broadly based world economic recovery. The president has specified three areas which the developed countries should pursue. These are: the lowering of international interests rates, continuation of capital inflow from commercial and official development sources, and the liberalization of trade rules. He also stressed the importance of giving borrowing countries longer time to pay their foreign debts if these countries show serious efforts to improve their economies.

[Marcos] Firstly, we welcome policies conducive to lower national interest rates in order to sustain investments and reduce debt servicing cost. Secondly, we encourage continuation of capital inflows in both commercial and official development sources, including initiatives to extend multi-year rescheduling of external debts, where debtor countries show serious adjustment efforts. We are also pledged to supporting flows of direct private investment. And thirdly, we encourage more openness of developing country exports and generally more liberal approach to trade.

[Barotilla] The president also briefed his audience on the country's economic recovery program. [end recording]

BREAKTHROUGH SEEN IN WORLD BANK NEGOTIATIONS

HK251502 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Jul 84 p 12

[By Resty Perez in the "Business Times" page: "WB, RP Reach Final Stage of Loan Talks"]

[Text] The government recently scored a breakthrough in its negotiations for a \$150-million loan from the World Bank, Deputy Agriculture Minister Orlando Sacay disclosed yesterday. World Bank representatives recently assured the government that they will elevate the loan application to the bank's board for approval, he said. But just exactly when the bank will act on the loan was not disclosed. Sacay, however, said the assurance by the World Bank was encouraging, adding that differences which snagged the negotiations have been overcome.

Had the original schedule been followed, the government would have received the first tranche amounting to \$90 million by this month. Negotiations bogged down when the government refused to honor its earlier commitments tied to the loan such as the merger of the Agriculture Ministry and the National Food Authority (NFA).

Sacay said one concession given by the government to the bank was the transfer of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) from the Ministry of Natural Resources to the agriculture agency.

The approval of the loan by the bank's board may come next month to be followed shortly after by actual disbursement, the sources said. But Sacay said the government still has to meet other conditions which are tied to the release of the second tranche of \$60 million. He said some of the conditions for the second tranche required the government to conduct studies meant to improve the sugar and coconut sectors.

The loan was meant to pay for the country's agricultural imports this year. Sacay said he was not sure if the loan proceeds could be applied to reimburse earlier importations this year as was the original plan prior to the foul-up in the negotiations.

IMF PLAN TO REDUCE NUMBER OF BANKS OVER 2 YEARS

HK251510 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Jul 84 p 12

[Article by Ed Mala and Erness Sanchez in the "Business Times" page]

[Text] There will be fewer banks left within the next two years once the Central Bank (CB) starts adopting a plan hatched by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to raise the paid-in capital of local commercial banks to P1 billion. The objective behind the plan, a very reliable source told "Business Times," is to reduce the current number of local commercial banks to pave the way for the eventual entry into the system of foreign banks. There are currently 29 local commercial banks including 12 banks with expanded commercial banking license or what are otherwise known as unibanks.

The source said the IMF had been prodding the CB to apply more pressure on the banking system to force local banks to either merge, consolidate or sell out to other banks capable of acquiring existing banks.

The planned increase in the paid-up capitalization of commercial banks, however, may not even be necessary to force the reduction in the number of commercial banks. The source said the present circumstances under which banks operate is a natural factor that will force banks to merge with other banks.

The IMF plan, said the source, is part of the overall program prepared by the multi-lateral institution for the economic recovery of the Philippines, which is largely dependent on the entry of foreign capital and investments. The IMF, he added, holds the view that control of the local economy by foreign investors, as was the case when the parity rights agreement was still in effect prior to 1974, is contingent on the ability of foreign investors to control the financial system.

At least three unibanks have been holding separate talks with other commercial banks, while two commercial banks are finalizing preparations for a merger. Traders Royal Bank will most probably merge with Republic Planters Bank since a merger of the two banks will definitely save the latter from the difficulties which has been draining the bank of its resources. Former Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank (PCIB) Vice President Juan Velasquez is expected to assume the presidency of the merged bank. Velasquez is a cousin of Tomas Manotoc, the president's son-in-law.

The CB is also reviewing a plan to merge three commercial banks owned by the government. These are the Union Bank of the Philippines, Associated Bank, and Filipinas Bank. Should this merger materialize, Union Bank would probably become the surviving institution.

The Manila Banking Corporation, which almost fell victim to CB-style pressure, is negotiating for the acquisition of two medium-sized commercial banks. Not to be outdone, PCIB and the United Coconut Planters Bank are also holding talks with some commercial banks, particularly those experiencing severe liquidity problems.

At the same time, the source said three business groups have expressed serious interest in taking over the operation of Banco Filipino Dominador Pangilinan, current president of Traders Royal Bank who has made known his plan to retire leads a mixed group composed of local and foreign investors. Another group is identified with Carlos Palanca and Patricio Lim, while a unibank also wants to take over BF only because of the advantage of the latter over some existing commercial banks in terms of reach. BF has 89 branches throughout the country, and any business group which will succeed in acquiring the bank can make use of its facilities for retail banking. Palanca and Lim are known associates of CB Gov. Jose B. Fernandez, Jr. who had been criticized for his handling of the BF case.

Meanwhile, Tomas Aquirre, founding president of BF, was unanimously chosen to directly negotiate for the cash requirements of the bank. In a prepared statement, Aquirre assured BF depositors and the bank's management that he "would seek the immediate resolution of the raging CB-BF cash freeze squabble." He stressed that all Banco Filipino depositors will get every peso they invested in the bank. He refused to reveal, however, what plans he has in mind and what means he would employ to secure the much-needed cash. He said he is confident a solution to BF's problem "is just around the corner."

BF officials yesterday charged that Fernandez had violated the Central Bank Act and R.A. 1405 which is known as the Law on Secrecy of Bank Deposits when the CB governor came out with confidential information about the financial operations of the bank. They said that Sec. 27 of the Central Banking Act prohibits personnel of the CB from revealing in any manner, except under the order of the court, or under conditions as may be prescribed by the Monetary Board, any information relating to the conditions or business of any such institution.

For his part, Aguirre said Fernandez's claim that BF incurred overdrafts was totally erroneous. The cash advances made by BF were drawn against the deposit account of BF maintained with the CB and that all these advances were covered by substantial collaterals.

Fernandez has come under fire after it became public knowledge that he demanded the delivery of BG stocks which are endorsed in blank. The main point was that Aguirre was not opposed to the idea of selling BF, but that he just wanted to know who the buyer was and at what price the bank would be bought.

All through these years, financial scandals have ripped open a system that lacked strength. Local businessmen remember fully well the much-publicized scandal in the 60s when a private firm -- Filipinas Mutual Fund -- collapsed leaving thousands of hapless investors whose deposits remained unpaid up to the present time. The money raised by the firm was allegedly used to form a commercial bank shortly after the mutual fund collapsed. Some of the stockholders of this company who are close to a ranking CB official form one of the groups interested in acquiring Banco Filipino.

GOVERNMENT READY TO ADOPT SOME IMF SUGGESTIONS

HK251458 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jul 84 p 3

[By reporter Conrado R. Banal III]

[Excerpts] The government is committing to the International Monetary Fund the adoption of certain specific recommendations of the fund -- as against broad policy guidelines they agreed upon earlier -- as soon as "domestic conditions" will permit, a source in government said.

The source said the "letter of intent" that will contain the government measures to solve the country's problems in international payments, will carry a commitment to the IMF that total available funding will be cut and the prevailing peso-dollar exchange rates will be "unified."

In previous negotiations the government had told the IMF that these measures could not be implemented immediately because of possible adverse consequences, the sources added.

The IMF staff normally discusses with a borrowing country the contents of the letter of intent to the fund before submission to the IMF Executive Board for final decision. The contents of the letter are subject to negotiations between IMF and the countries' governments.

The source said that the Philippine government's commitments in its letter, particularly its promise to implement the two measures in the future, are expected to be discussed by the IMF internally.

TARGET. The IMF early this year wanted a reduction in total available funding -- or total liquidity with reserve money as indicator for this target. The recommendation then was to bring reserve money down to P23 billion, from about P27.7 billion at the start of the year. The government recently asked for a mere "downward trend" in reserve money, instead of a specific target. Reserve money continued to go up in recent weeks.

The source said the government pointed out to the IMF that the problem in liquidity was caused by the "nervousness" in the financial system as seen in heavy withdrawals of deposits from banks. The government believed that the only way to pacify despositors and investors in financial institutions was for the Central Bank to land cash to these firms. CB releases of its own funds meant that liquidity would go up; the funds did not necessarily revert to the CB because people preferred to keep their hard cash.

The source said the tax measures adopted last month was conceived by the CB's policy-making Monetary Board. The establishment of a multi-tiered exchange rate system backfired, and the IMF subsequently called for a single peso-dollar rate, the source added.

Government told the IMF that establishing a single rate at present, particularly by removing controls on foreign exchange to eliminate the dollar black market, could deny priority industrial sectors of dollars to pay for imports.

The tax measures that effected different rates for export earnings and dollar purchases for importations, on the other hand, were designed to generate more government revenues. Another IMF condition was that government limit this year's budgetary deficit to 1.5 percent of gross national product, or around P6.5 billion based on government projections of the GNP.

In the letter of intent being prepared, the government nevertheless will be more certain in meeting the targeted budget deficit, sources in government said. They said each government agency is limited for the remainder of the year to 30 percent of its monthly cash allocation from the national treasury based on the original release approved by the Batasang Pambansa last year.

MANILA MAYOR ASKS VIRATA FOR REASSURANCE

HK251328 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing asked Prime Minister Cesar Virata to come out with a categorical and definitive statement that will reassure the people about the stability and soundness of the country's banking system. Bagatsing said Virata, who is finance minister and chairman of the Monetary Board, should speak up to put to rest the public fears that the banking system is on the verge of collapse. Added details from Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] Bagatsing noted that recent assurances by Central Bank authorities did not seem sufficient to fully quell public apprehensions about the ultimate security of bank deposits. Bagatsing said that [words indistinct] proffered by several banks despite Central Bank assurances indicate a continuous depreciation of public confidence in the system. Bagatsing said Virata, who is prime minister and also finance minister and chairman of the Monetary Board, should speak up to put to rest public fears that the banking system is on the verge of collapse. Bagatsing added that unless [words indistinct] is arrested promptly, [words indistinct] upon the already withering economy.

At the same time, Bagatsing reminded bank depositors that their [word indistinct] are insured with PDIC [expansion unknown] to the extent of 40,000 pesos. Bagatsing also [words indistinct] withdrawals that have adverse repercussions on the peace and order situation. [Words indistinct] of many households, Bagatsing said, and new criminal elements can therefore increase the incidence of hold-ups and robberies. Bagatsing was besieged today and yesterday by almost endless personal telephone calls from Manilans who [words indistinct] savings and banks if the bank crisis deteriorates further. [end recording]

HEAVY BANK WITHDRAWALS REPORTED SUBSIDING

HK260047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] First in the news, the heavy withdrawals that hit banks since Monday in the wake of the Banco Filipino run have subsided. Bankers reported that the rash of withdrawals has eased, even as commercial banks continue to press the Central Bank for cash assistance to banks suffering from cash shortages. The bankers said the banking situation will normalize completely as soon as the Central Bank takes more positive action to help the banks and calm the public.

Meanwhile, the Central Bank said all deposits in banks are adequately protected. Central Bank officials said depositors have no cause for alarm because they will be duly compensated with all interest for their deposits of up to 40,000 pesos. Deposits above that amount are also protected under different arrangements.

The Monetary Board meanwhile declared the Philippines' banking system is functioning well, and appealed to a jittery public to help stop bank runs that have forced the country's largest savings bank to close. In a statement, the board said it was assuring Filipinos in the strongest terms that in almost all cases the country's banks have adequate resources to meet normal deposit withdrawals. While the system is functioning and functioning well, certain segments of the public have shown unnecessary apprehension over the safety of their deposits. The board added that the rush for withdrawals was unnecessary and could only expose the depositing public to loss of interest income.

The board issued the statement after a special meeting on ways to solve the crisis at Banco Filipino, which declared a bank holiday last Monday and suspended operations in all its 89 branches nationwide.

In its statement the board said the Banco Filipino case was an isolated one, and efforts to place that institution on a sound and solid basis are seriously being pursued.

In a related development, the Finance Deputy Minister Antonino Roman Jr appealed to the public to stay calm regarding the banking system. Roman said any rash step that the bank depositor takes would only aggravate the country's banking system. [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in its 1000 GMT broadcast in Tagalog on 25 July adds: "He pointed out during a conference that the present panic is the work of subversive elements who are bent on ruining the country's economy. Roman said the only authority on financial affairs is the Central Bank, adding that its explanation about the Banco Filipino problem indicates that other banks are not affected and are therefore stable."]

MARCOS NOMINATES CESAR VIRATA FOR SECOND TERM

HK260113 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos has named Prime Minister Cesar Virata for a second term. The nomination was transmitted to the Batasang Pambansa, which is expected to approve the nomination of Virata on Monday. Prime Minister Virata is also the concurrent finance minister. He has been prime minister since 1981.

ASSEMBLYMAN SEEKS ABOLITION OF MANILA COMMISSION

OW251355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Assemblyman Emeliano Lopez Jr has filed a bill seeking the abolition of the Metro Manila Commission (MMC). In his bill, Lopez also sought the restoration of municipal boards, city councils, and (Sangonian Bayans) in Metro Manila. In an interview with KBS News, Lopez explained his move to abolish the MMC.

[Begin Lopez recording] Aside from the fact that it is of doubtful constitutionality, because of the basic failure of the MMC to deliver the basic services to the people, the residents of the poor cities, and 13 municipalities comprising Metro Manila. [end recording]

Reacting to the move, Metro Manila Vice Governor and Assemblyman Ismael Mathay, Jr defended the retention of the MMC. Mathay told KBS News why the commission should not be abolished.

[Begin Mathay recording] [Word indistinct] such changes, it has brought about an integrated, rationalized approach to common problems like flood, water, squatters, [word indistinct] infrastructure, health, and other delivery of basic services. [end recording]

COMMENTARY VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF BATASANG SESSION

HK260255 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The first session of the regular Batasan could well be the turning point of the country in its economic crisis. Several factors augur well for the nation. The first is that the people are well aware of the country's economic problems and the fact that the Batasan will play a very urgent role in enabling the nation to cope with its problems. The people will therefore be keenly observant of Batasan proceedings. Secondly, the administration knows they face a tight skirmish at every turn in the parliament and will surely see to it all their actuations will not arouse the ire of the nation. The third factor concerns the opposition. They have to take advantage of their gains in the elections and prove to the people that they mean business. All these will surely lead to better legislation to help alleviate the country's immediate problems.

The main problem affecting the nation is economic. Political stability and security depend only on the state of the economy. No doubt these learned Batasan members realize this. They cannot afford to negate the country's economic problems through politics. Political issues can be compromised, but not the nation's economy. Batasan members should prove that they are the right people elected to the assembly at the right time.

RALLY ORGANIZERS' WARNING ON FURTHER VIOLENCE

HK260454 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Organizers of the planned series of protest rallies yesterday warned the government on possible repetition of violence if local officials would continue to deny street marchers permits.

In a press statement, the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and the League of Filipino Students (LFS) said that violence might erupt in a mass action if the police and military authorities would keep on dispersing marchers. The two umbrella organizations said that the no-permit-no-rally policy of the military authorities had always resulted in a "bitter confrontation" between the protesters and the government troopers. The rally organizers said that the attempt of the civil disturbance control teams of the Western Police District to disperse the protesters with tear gas bombs at the Liwasang Bonifacio the other day was based on the order of Manila city officials to recall the permit granted earlier that day.

The recall order, according to reports, was prompted by intelligence information that alleged subversive elements were set to infiltrate the ranks of the legitimate protesters.

In Quezon City, a multi-sectoral march intended to cross through Don Mariano Marcos Avenue to the Batasang Pambansa complex during the opening of the regular Batasan session was not granted a permit.

Quezon City police officials refused to recommend to the local government officials the issuance of permits to the protesters following reports that urban terrorists were out to sow disorder in the rally. The Quezon City government said it would base its action on the recommendation of the police chief.

The rally organizers reminded the local officials of the Supreme Court ruling which upheld the right of persons to a peaceful assembly.

The High Tribunal ruled in the Bagatsing versus J. B. L. Reyes case that "permits may be denied only when there exists a clear and present danger in the proposed rally."

"Any suspicion of substantive evil being feared in the rally would not be made as a ground for refusing permit to the protesters," according to the ruling.

It was recalled that violence had been avoided in rallies where the protesters were granted permits like in the case of the July 13 march near the Mendiola Bridge in Manila.

OPPOSITION GROUPS CONDEMN POLICE USE OF TEAR GAS

HK250800 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Eleven opposition groups yesterday [24 July] demanded that an investigation be made by the Batasang Pambansa on the use of tear gas by police against demonstrators. They also threatened to sue Manila government officials for allowing violent police action to be employed during the rallies.

The opposition groups condemned the police for their use of tear gas against demonstrators at the Liwasang Bonifacio last Monday. According to defeated Batasan candidate (Joel Lina), his group will file a suit for grievous damage against Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing and Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera, head of the Western Police District, for condoning police action which is contrary to the rules for maintaining peace and order among the citizenry.

MISSION REPORTS MILITARY ABUSES IN KALINGA-APAYAO

OW251353 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] A fact-finding mission for the Philippine Conference for Human Rights bared today the results of their investigation into alleged military abuses in Kalinga-Apayao. Luchi Cruz reports:

[Begin recording] Members of the fact-finding mission visited five areas in the Cordilleras from July 17 to 21 this year and interviewed villagers and soldiers to find out if there was truth to reports of military abuses. The members presented reports indicating, among other things, that the communities in the area are under extreme fear of the military, whose presence affects the livelihood of the natives. They also reported a number of military abuses, like soldiers going on drinking sprees and firing indiscriminately at any time of the day, searching without warrants, imposing curfews and other unreasonable prohibitions, slaughtering dogs and carabaos, and destroying unharvested crops.

The mission brought along with them upon their return three tribesmen who gave their testimonials in this morning's news conference. Speaking in English and in their own native languages, the tribesmen confirmed the mission's reports. The mission also reported that there seems to be discrepancies in the casualty reports of the military and those of the villagers each time the army and the NPA [New People's Army] in the area would be involved in encounters. [end recording]

ARMY CHIEF REACTIVATES FEMALE RIOT SQUAD

HK260111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Army Chief Major General Josephus Ramas reactivated an all-woman antiriot and crowd dispersal unit composed of selected members of the Philippine Army Women's Auxiliary Corps, in response to General Ver's move to utilize women soldiers during rallies and demonstrations. This unique all-woman unit was named (Marilag) company, to serve as a standby and reserve contingent to their male counterparts in containing mass demonstrations, especially those that are participated in mostly by women.

Ramas said the (Marilag) company can be assembled at a moment's notice for deployment in any part of metro Manila where there are demonstrations or rallies. While trained to disperse crowds with smiles, the (Marilag) company is also trained in civil disturbance control operations. The women soldiers were ordered to apply a compassionate approach in quelling mass actions, but if it fails, then they will have to meet force with force.

OFFICIALS TO SUPPORT MILITARY DRIVE IN BICOL

HK250810 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] In Albay, 70 government officials and police station commanders pledged their support yesterday for the intensified military drive against subversive elements and the New People's Army in the Bicol region. The government officials include mayors. The pledge was made during a conference in Legazpi City between local government and police officials and PC [Philippine Constabulary] authorities led by Regional Unified Command Chief Colonel Emiliano Templo. The intensified military drive in the Bicol region aims to enhance security and economic development.

TROOPS PURSUE TERRORISTS IN DAVAO DEL NORTE

HK251110 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Government troops are pursuing a band of heavily armed terrorists in Davao del Norte. The rebels were reported to be behind the ambush yesterday of a truckload of soldiers in Moncayo Town. The ambush took place while the soldiers were en route to their headquarters in New Bataan, also in Davao del Norte. The truck driver was killed and two of the soldiers wounded in the attack.

CURFEW FOR CEBU YOUTH TO TAKE EFFECT 1 AUG

OW260411 Hong Kong AFP in English 0326 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, July 26 (AFP) -- The government of this major central city has imposed a 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew on all minors effective August 1 in an effort to curb juvenile delinquency, Mayor Ronaldo Duterte disclosed today. Police and community officials have been ordered to strictly enforce an ordinance banning anyone below 18 years of age from the streets under pain of a jail term of no more than 30 days or a 200-peso (10 U.S. dollar) fine, he said.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said Mayor Duterte issued the curfew order due to reports that many minors said to be drug users roamed city streets at night.

It is believed to be the only existing curfew ordered in a Philippine city. Curfew was imposed nationwide in early stages of martial law, which was declared in September 1972 and lifted January 1981. Cebu, the oldest city in the Philippines with an estimated population of over 500,000 people, is the premier commercial and industrial center in the central islands.

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